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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 129. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 30 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep'	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA	1,205	Thu. 31st July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA	2185	Fri, 1st Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 31st July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 31st July calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay

30th July, 1913.

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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Emile Francqui Esq. Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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(Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle"

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India.

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,500.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

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Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
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THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

869

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.,

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO 2136.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, bu

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of mannfacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

In the matter of the estate of Jesub Cassam Mitha deceased
AND
In the matter of Suit No. 673 of 1909 Rahim Abdul Joosab Cassam is the Plaintiff and Bai Rabiabai wife of Esmail Ebrahim and ors. are the Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Jusab Cassum Mitha deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 1st day of January 1904 are hereby required to send in their claims to R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, at his office in the High Court House at Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Receiver will distribute the estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled to the same, pursuant to the directions in that behalf given the 14th day of October 1911 having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1913.
0623.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.
Sixty Years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 lakhs.
The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.
Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.
Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.
Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.
By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 0311

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-15	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-15	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-30	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Ars.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
2-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
8-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
26-35	1 ep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
24- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
11- 8	Dep	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
0-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
9-30	Dep.	Kalka'	Arr.	8- 0
18-30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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For full particulars, see Poster Notices exhibited at important stations on this Railway of apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay 24th July, 1913. 262

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August 1913, at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, when the Resolution that was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of July 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.
Should such Resolution be duly confirmed, the Resolution for reducing the capital of the Company from Rs. 18,00,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 by reducing the nominal amount of the 1,800 shares of the Company from Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 100 each, and the Resolution for altering Article 110 of the Articles of Association of the Company for the purpose of giving power to the Secretaries and Treasurers to draw cheques against the moneys, goods or credits of the Company at any Bank will be proposed at the said meeting, and, if passed by the requisite majority, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a subsequent General Meeting.
The said Resolutions so to be submitted at the meeting may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th day of July 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the nuncupative will of Parvatibai daughter of Harnarayen Jethabhai late of Bombay Audich-Brahmin Inhabitant widow...deceased. Nanashanker Mahashanker Vaidya of Bombay Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Barbhaya Moholla outside the Fort and Mahasookhram Narsiram of Borivali Audich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Borivali in the District of Thana the executors appointed by the oral disposition of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 25th day of July 1913.
Messrs. JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
0326

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1538 E. 1525.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Sahebrai Mungutrai, late of Bombay Multani Hindu inhabitant, a broker. .....Deceased.
Gellaram Sahebrai of Bombay Multani Hindu inhabitant son of the deceased abovenamed doing the business of brokerage in shares etc. residing at Multanis Dart Valkeshwer outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 17th day of July 1913.
Messrs. Amin & Desai,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0327

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Diksnit and Purshotamrai, Attorneys for Vasudeo Narayan Josni, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and costs of Haribhau Laxman Kapade, the mortgagor, pursuant to the powers of Sale, contained in the Indenture of 2nd mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of October, 1911, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 4947, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7605, Street No. 131, and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Somaji, and on the South by the property of Rama Gangaji.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai. Attorneys for the mortgagee herein, at their Office at 14, Hummum Street, Sardar Building, or to the Undersigned.
D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 30th July, 1913. 257

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Duckle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, THIS DAY, Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—
Such as valuable photographic Cameras, wooden Camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, printing frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, illustrated postcards of native characters, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale. The above is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1913. 251

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 29, 0·35 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 29, 0·10 in.

Fall since June 1, 59·04 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 16·36 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 28 July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0 72	59·07
G. T. Hospital ..	0·93	68.40
J. J. Hospital ..	0·77	70·94
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 29th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	91·3	84·0	74	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th) ..	109·3	73·6	?	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104·3	86·6	57	..	5·70	+3 30
Rawalpindi ..	96·4	82·2	70	..	9·12	+2·17
Lahore ..	99·8	80·6	71	..	12·89	+2 57
Sirsa ..	93·5	76·9	85	..	18·15	+7 41
Ambala ..	93·5	81·8	72	..	9·24	—1·41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	97·5	82·0	70	..	5·18	—6·23
Mainpuri ..	97·8	83·1	69	..	5·11	—4·51
Jhansi ..	93·6	78·5	67	..	4·90	—10·98
Cawnpore ..	96·6	81·0	68	..	8·30	—5·22
Allahabad ..	93·6	80·5	68	..	9·94	—5·98
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	108·1	84·8	53	0·14	1·22	×0·06
Karachi ..	85·5	78·5	87	0·83	9·51	+5·60
Ajmer ..	84·6	75·2	80	..	7·37	—1·27
Jaipur ..	89·7	75·1	84	0·01	17·34	+2·02
Kotah ..	91·6	77·6	71	..	5·17	—7·12
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	84·5	74·0	91	1·50	27·93	×14·63
Dwarka ..	81·3	75·7	89	1·33	13 68	+5·08
Veraval ..	81·6	79·8	85	..	?	..
Rajkot ..	82·6	73·3	85	..	21·02	+5·69
Bhavnagar Para. ..	87·0	77·8	81	0·02	28·36	+18·92
Surat ..	83·9	76·1	87	0·07	28·19	+3·46
Ahmedabad ..	85·1	75·7	92	0·41	24·78	+8·08
Deesa ..	80·3	72·9	91	0·80	21·29	+10·39
Neemuch ..	76·9	72·0	92	0·03	14·47	+2·18
Indore ..	82·1	72·1	88	0·03	23·74	+8·75
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	88·8	74·3	90	0·08	17·56	—7·28
Saugor ..	85·3	73·6	86	..	14·88	—5·54
Hoshangabad ..	87·6	74·4	87	0·11	20·45	—0·21
Khandwa ..	87·2	74·1	82	0·04	24·33	+10·60
Akola ..	88·2	74·0	76	0·07	25·95	+11·31
Amroti ..	86·8	73·3	90	0·57	23·42	+7·91
Nagpur ..	88·1	75·3	83	0·51	24·53	+2·29
Chanda ..	90·5	77·5	77	0·03	37·48	+4·19
Raipur ..	86·2	76·6	84	0·05	18·07	—4·38
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	81·8	77·9	87	0·35	59·04	+16·36
Ratnagiri ..	84·8	79·9	86	0·11	55·91	—6·06
Mormugao ..	84·0	75·7	89	0·18	69·02	+8·84
Karwar ..	83·	77·5	87	0·30	69·50	—6·20
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85·4	73·1	74	..	9·95	—0·74
Ahmednagar ..	84·6	70·5	74	..	16·29	+8·03
Poona ..	82·8	72·3	81	0·02	19·31	+8·01
Sholapur ..	89·8	71·1	72	0·03	9·69	+0·88
Bijapur ..	88·2	72·3	77	..	8·54	+3·20
Belgaum ..	74·8	68·0	68	0·45	19·47	—3·90
Aurangabad ..	87·9	70·7	85	0·01	14·59	+2·93
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	89·4	75·3	75	..	26·66	+12·23
Hyderabad ..	88·8	73·2	79	0·01	16·01	—0·02
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87·3	76·6	85	0·39	61·40	—12·10
Calicut ..	82·8	74·6	95	3·21	53·93	—9·79
Cochin ..	83·7	72·2	91	5·05	50·46	+0·56
Colombo ..	85·1	76·3	93	0·22	11·48	—0·94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	100·3	80·7	63	..	4·34	—6·03
Bellary ..	94·0	72·3	64	..	3·07	—0·61
Cuddapah ..	99·5	77·5	60	..	4·00	—2·68
Madras ..	99·5	82·0	56	..	2·53	—5·15
Bangalore ..	83·3	66·8	85	0·11	8·11	+1·41
Coimbator ..	87·4	70·3	91	..	2·65	—0·38
Trichinopoly ..	100·6	78·3	57	..	1·28	—1·33
Negapatam ..	98·7	79·7	77	..	1·15	—2·03

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, 29th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen and is in excess during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Sind; Karachi has had 0.83" of rain and Jacobabad 0.14". Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind, clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of Gujarat and of Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 1.50" Dwarka 1.33", Deesa 0.80" and Ahmedabad 0.41". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 0.11", Amraoti 0.57" and Nagpur 0.51". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.35", Ratnagiri 0.11", Mormugao 0.13" and Karwar 0.30". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.45" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The storm which was central to the north of Bhuj has probably moved further westwards but an area of residual low pressure is still shown over Cutch and lower Sind. Rainfall has extended to Sind where it has been nearly general. In Gujarat and Kathiawar, however, rainfall has decreased considerably, both in area and amount, being confined to north Gujarat, Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Central Provinces, while in west Central India and Rajputana precipitation has been insignificant. Another noteworthy feature is the heavy rainfall in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar; fairly general rain in the Konkan and lower Sind; local rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar; some showers in the central parts of the country, the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and possibly the Punjab.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 29.

The storm which was over Sind yesterday has passed away ofter giving moderate rainfall in Gujarat, while the disturbance at the head of the Bay is increasing in intensity. Rainfall yesterday occurred chiefly on the west coast and in Bengal and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma (Lisea of west coast and in Mysore; fairly general in Bengal, Gujarat, west of Central Provinces and Sind; and local in east and north Punjab and east Rajputana. A few falls also have occurred in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, west of United Provinces, North-west Frontier Province and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu six inches; Akyab, three; Moulmein, Rangoon and Bassein, two; Bhamo, four; Barisal, three; Bogra, two; Berhampore, one and half; False Point, five; Chaibassa, two; Chakrata, one and half; Murree, one; Drosha and Karachi, three-quarters; Mount Abu, four; Bhuj and Dwarka, one and half; Mercara, two; Calicut, three; and Cochin, five.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Gujarat and increase in North-east India.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Begum, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, reports dirty weather fierce squalls and rain.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab steamer Bahrein, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Busreh, reports heavy monsson sea and wind over cast cloudy sky.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 30

590. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday & Friday on the Maidan in front of Head-Quatersat 7. A. M. Dress.-Mufti.

591. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A. M.

592. *Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 30th instant. at 7. 30. A. M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

593. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 30th Instant at 7. A. M. at Head-Quarters.

594. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P. M.

595. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoots on the following dates. Distance will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 5th, Tuesday, August 10th, Sunday, August 16th, Saturday, (holiday), August 24th, Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday (holiday).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 29.

172. The following is published for information :—

The Instructor Gunnery, R. G. A. will deliver a short lecture at 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th instant in the R. A. Lecture Room.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

In their report for the half-year ended 30th June 1913, the Directors state as follows:—It will be seen from the statement that, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, the Net Profit for the half-year ended 30th June 1913, including the sum of Rs. 4,01,343, brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 8,50,915.

The Directors have resolved to appropriate the profits as under:—In payment of an *ad interim* Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Rs. 75,00,000, free of Income Tax Rs 2,62,500.

Balance to be carried forward Rs. 5,88,415, total Rs. 8,50,915.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 28th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	10
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	
Fahr .. ..inches	29·604
Temperature of Air .. degrees	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. .. „	77·2
Dew Point .. .. .. „	76·2
Relative humidity of Air .. „	0·885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of Air.. degrees	81·6
Minimum do. do. .. „	77·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,WSW, SW, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. miles	275
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches	0·64
Total fall during month.. .. „	33·20
Total fall during year .. .. „	59·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July .. .. „	0·04

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 29th July, 1913. was 29·841 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 0013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer above the tide level in the stream at 8-0 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·0010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	f. in.
Wed.	30	m 9	9	25 11
		8	13 a	24 8
Thurs.	31	9	59	27 1
	August			
Fri.	1	9	22	25 4
		10	44	28 2
Sat.	2	10	21	26 2
		m 11	26	29 1
Sun.	3	11	14 a	27 1
		0	6 a	29 9
Mon.	4	m 0	5	27 10
		0	45 a	30 1

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	30	3	3 a	21 5
		2	44	16 6
Thurs.	31	3	59	20 6
	August			
Fri.	1	m 3	47	15 8
		4	46	19 5
Sat.	2	m 4	26	14 11
		5	29 a	18 4
Sun.	3	m 5	13	14 6
		6	10 a	17 4
Mon.	4	m 5	59	14 6
		6	50 a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29. (Tues..)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
30. (Wed.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
31. (Thurs.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15 m.
Aug.		
1. (Fri.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 14 m.
2. (Sat.)	6h. 15m.	7h. 13 m.
3. (Sun.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 13 m.
4. (Mon.)	6h. 16m.	7h. 12 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon, August 2nd, 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33·0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

"CITY OF SPARTA."

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Sparta is due to arrive here early to-day (30th) with the following passengers who will be landed at the Carnac Bunder :—

Liverpool to Bombay.

Blakiston, Mr. R.; Briscoe, Lieut.; Edge, Mr. W. E.; Kent, Mr. H. S.; Kerr, Mr. H. L.; Mealing, Mr. S. H.; Sharp, Mr. H.

"The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens homeward bound passed the Canal on the 27th instant."

A WEEK stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.

Consols 2½ %	73
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25
Rentes 3 %	85
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46½
Bar Silver Spot	27 3-8
„ 2 months hence	27 9-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by Indian and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 1-16
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 13-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£450,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m:st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st ..	4½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·93
Interest day to day loans	2½
„ 7 day market loans	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 29.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market opened weak but improved during the course of the day owing to short covering. The opening rate was Rs. 96-5-6 but it gradually improved and the Market closed at Rs. 96-8 (buyers.) The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about anna one low. Business done was on a large scale.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained dull and depressed to-day. Budla business formed the principal factor of the day.

David declined to Rs. 567-8 for August. Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 586-4.

Colaba improved to Rs. 1,512-8 for August.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,715 and Centrals to Rs. 2,130 for August.

Swans were placed at Rs. 302-8 for September.

Finlay declined to Rs. 365 and Currimbhai to Rs. 265 for August.

Crescent stood at Rs. 125.

Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 191-8.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares improved to Rs. 675.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 605.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 245. There was no doing in Press Shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 92-8 and Deferred at Rs. 1,927-8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	6,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Easy, good biz, doue.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet,

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull, inactive.

Mid. Americans .. .. 6·52 d.

Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. .. 9·35 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August, October mutilated.

New York:—Official noon call { Aug. 11·55 / Oct. 11·18

New Orleans 10 a.m. August-October—mutilated

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·33	6·24
A. S.	6·25	6·16
S. O.	6·14	6·07
O. N.	6·10	6·02
N. D.	6·05	6·01
D. J.	6 05	6·97
J. F.	6·05	6·97
F. M.	6 07	6·98
M. A.	6·08	6·99
A. M.		6 00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	11,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Tay's price.
J. A.	6·24	6·24
A. S.	6·16	6·16
O. N.	6·02	6 06
N. D.	5·97	5·97
D. J.	5·97	5·97
J. F.	5·98	5·98
F. M.	5 99	5·99
M. A.	6·00	6·00

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York 11·57. Previous closing price 11·51.

Futures at New York 11·18. Previous closing price. 11·11.

Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced on spinner reported to be bidding more freely.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·95. Previous price 11·95.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 11 15-16 Previous price 12·

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·62. Previous price 11·55.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·25. Previous price 11·17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demands Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59 3-8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 28.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 1-16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 3-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 5-16 d.
Good Bhownuggur	5 9-16 d.
F. G. „	5 11-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 13-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5 13-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 10-16 d.
F. G. „ „	5 12-16 d.
Fine „ „	5 14-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 10-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 14-16 d.
Good Broach	5 13-16 d.
F. G. „	5 31-32 d.
Fine „	5 1-8 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	.. ..
Good Khandeish	5 1-2 d.
F. G.	5 10-16 d.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 29.

The local Cotton Market was quiet. Shippers fro Europe bought rather freely Oomras and Bengal descriptions at low rates. Fine M. G. Khamgaom Akola is quoted Rs. 220 for August delivery. Good Broach and Fully Good Bengal are quoted Rs. 271 and Rs. 221, respectively at the close of the market.

Liverpool opener is worst by two points.

Messrs. Weld and Co., wire as under :—

Liverpool.—General long liquidation and shorts selling on beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma, some little buying scaledown new crop, with continuence of normal weather conditions market looks lower.

New York.—Market very steady on local short covering, general and Continental selling continued during afternoon on further good crop accounts. Manchester advices indicate buyers holding off at present.

We look for lower market as long as crop accounts favourable.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	ine.	ully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..		221	..	25-1-14
		-½		
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	234	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	233-4		..	do
G. M. Khandeish ..	239-0	231	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Himganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Himganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	256	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	222-3	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	271	25-3-14
			-½	
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	235	25-8-13
			-6	
Westerns, Churks ..	..	..	246	do.
			-7	
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	251	do.
			-5	
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	264	do.
			-5	
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	248	do
			-9	
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
„ G do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhe.. ..	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 28.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67½ Copper Braziers £81; Yellow Metal 6½.

Freight.—Coals.—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6 value

Arrivals :—Hannington Court, Arieste.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 % ex-Ship. 54; July-August; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship. 54½; July, August; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; July-August: Hamberg. sellers. firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship 49½; August-September; Antwerp; done, quiet Calcutta Linseed 46-7½; July August; London, sellers, quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38½; July-August; London, sellers. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; July-August-London; sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Dull. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom, 2,670,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-5½; July-August; sellers; quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags); 12-6; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; steady; very little doing. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-8½; sellers; Jan. March. steady, nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 o/o 8-11 sellers: August; steady with a fair biz, 9-2½, sellers Oct.-Dec. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India: 13-4½, sellers. Nov.-Dec.; Quiet, steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½ August-Sep.; value; dull. C. & F. Bombay 11-3: August.-Sep.; value; dull.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta, July; no quotation. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. July, no quotation. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta. July no quotation. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, July, no quotation; Other prices unchanged & very quiet.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½ August-September; Antwerp, sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed, 7-0-6: July-August, Hull; value; firm.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.

Dr. Keshava Dev Shastri, the famous lecturer of Benares, on his way to Europe and Aemrica, has consented to deliver a special lecture to-day on the "Mission of Hope" in the Bombay Arya Samaj Hall (Kakadwady-Girgaon) at 6 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

Dr. Shastri is proceeding by the Cleopatra on Friday for America after staying for sometime in Egypt and Europe. He goes to America to take part in the deliberations of the Seventh International Purity Congress which is going to be held in November at Mannea-polis (U. S. A.) as a representative of India.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667/8
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	66/4 XD
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-6
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64 XD
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Charitered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8/
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	935
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing. ..	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	240	
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5.28
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	28-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2130
Cha ra ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	740
Cha ol Silk ..	..	20	755
Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1512-8
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	265
David ..	May-Nov.	20	567-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	580.4
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.665
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	365
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40.	460 X

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHT TO WORSHIP.

A VALID ADOPTION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

RAMKRISHNA GOPAL JOSHI v. CHIMANJI VYANKTESH AND OTHERS.

This was, an appeal against the decision of Mr. Varley, District Judge of Khandesh, who upheld the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Yaval, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he had according to his turn a right to worship and to receive the presents offered to an image of the god Murlidhor and others in a temple at Adavad for two years; and for a perpetual injunction enjoining the defendants not to interfere in his turn of right, and for mesne profits and adjustment of his turn. The plaintiff's case was that the parties were relatives and they were worshippers of the above said temple, in which the plaintiff had one-third share, and the defendants two-third. For the sake of convenience they had settled among themselves that the plaintiff should worship and receive the presents for two years, and the defendants for one year in succession for three years. That was the state while the plaintiff's turn commenced, but the defendants wrongfully obstructed him and so the present suit was brought.

ADOPTION CHALLENGED.

The defendants denied the plaintiff's claim and his right and title to worship in the temple. The plaintiff's allegation that he was the adopted son of Bhikaji's nephew Gopal, was false because Gopal's wife never made any adoption. Against the plaintiff was the son of Gopal's aunt, and therefore his adoption was invalid.

The Court of the first instance raised the issue whether the plaintiff was the adopted son of Gopal. If so, when was he adopted and if his adoption was valid. The Court from oral and documentary evidence came to the conclusion that the plaintiff was adopted by Radhabai as a son to her husband Gopal about 13 or 14 years ago. But it decided that the adoption was invalid on the ground that the plaintiff was the son of Gopal's father's sister. Gopal's father's sister could not, in her virgin state, have been married to Gopal according to Hindoo Law. Consequently the adoption was invalid.

THE PROHIBITED DEGREE.

The District Judge also came to the same conclusion. He said in his judgment "there is no dispute as to the *factum* of adoption, and the only question is as to its validity in Hindu Law. Gopal predeceased Bhikaji of the other branch of the family, and his widow, with Bhikaji's consent, adopted the plaintiff to her husband Gopal. The plaintiff is admittedly the son of Gopal's father's sister, and the question is whether the adoption is invalid in consequence of the sister not being in her virgin state capable of being married to the adopter (Gopal). The affirmative finding of the Lower Court is challenged on the strength of the case reported in I. L. R., Bom. 32, p. 617, and followed in 11 Bom., L. R., p. 1175. The parties to the present suit are Brahmins, and I am unable to find that the result of these two reported cases clashes with the general proposition that no one can be adopted whose mother the adopter could not have legally married (Datak Mimansa, section, 20), vide Mayne's Hindu Law (612 Edition), section 135. In the present case we are dealing with the son of an aunt (Gopal's father's sister), and as an authority for treating her as within the prohibited or "incestuons" degree (Viruddha Sambomdh) we have the reported cases, L. R. I., A. 26, p. 153; and I. L. R., 11 Mad., p. 49. It is difficult to understand why, if upon all agreed authority the mother's sister's son comes within the rule, the father's sister's son, who is equally on aunt, must not similarly be brought within the rule of the reported cases brought to the notice of this Court. I. L. R., 32 Bom., 619, is dealing with a relationship which has only two of three *Pravaras* common, the Gotras being different. The Court is unable to accept these two cases as an authority for departing from the general proposition upon which the finding of the lower Court is based."

AUTHORITIES BINDING.

Their Lordships after hearing reversed the decree of the Lower Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bathelor said that the cases reported in I. L. R., 32 Bom., p. 619, and 14 Bom., L. R., 546, were binding on the Court. The appellant must get the declaration asked for, the mesne profits and costs throughout.

Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare appeared on behalf of the appellant. Mr. Samorth appeared for the respondents.

AUTUMN SESSION SERIES OF GUILD LECTURES.

The third lecture in the Autumn Session Series of Guild lectures will be given by Dr. C. H. Kantawalla, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., on "Tuberculosis from a layman's point of view." On Saturday next at 5-30 p.m., at St. Xavier's College Sir Balchandra Krishna will preside.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BEQUEST TO A VAISHNAV MAHARAJ.

INTERPRETATION OF TRUST DEED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

JAVERVAHOO v. NANALAL DOOLABRAM AND OTHERS.

This was a suit in which the plaintiff claimed that the Indenture of Trust, dated 26th April, 1899, made by Ramji Madhowji, should be constructed and given effect to.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jafferbhai and Mr. Munsif appeared for the first and third defendants'.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Kanga appeared for the fourth defendant.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Campbell appeared for the fifth defendants'.

The plaintiff in this case is the widow of one Ramji Madhowji who died on 3rd August, 1899, leaving Javervahoo, the plaintiff and Karturvahoo, the fourth defendant as his heirs. The first three defendants' are the trustees appointed by Ramji Madhowji in his Indenture of Trust.

The fourth defendant, Karturvahoo, is the daughter-in-law of Ramji Madhowji and the widow of a predeceased son of Ramji Madhowji. The fifth defendant is the present occupant of the Gadi of Ghanshyamlal Maharaj, viz., Rancchadlalji Maharaj. The plaint states that by an Indenture of Trust, dated 26th April, 1899, Ramji Madhowji conveyed certain moveable (in a shop) and certain immoveable property (which was mortgaged at the time) to five trustees. They are (1) Javervahoo, (2) Karturvahoo, (3) Narbheram Jivanram, his clerk, (4) Jamnadas Khuraldas, and (5) Nanalal Dulabhram. On 3rd August, 1899, Ramji died leaving Javewahoo his widow and Karturvahoo, his son's widow. The mortgage on the immoveable property, the subject matter of the trust, was paid off on 6th November, 1905, and a re-conveyance was taken. The shop also was closed. The Indenture stated that after certain expenses were done, the balance of the surplus, income, rent, etc., was to be paid to Ghanshgamlalji Maharaj or his successor for absolute use of the Gadi after the death of Javervahoo and Karturvahoo.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS.

The plaintiff says that there is no provision in the Trust Deed as to what the trustees are to do with surplus, of income, rent, etc., during the life-time of Javervahoo and Karturvahoo. The plaintiff's contention is that there was a resulting trust in respect of such surplus to the estate of the settlar Ramji Madhowji and the plaintiff as the heir of Ramji is entitled to it. Ghanshgamlalji Chimanlalji Maharaj died on 29th March, 1906, and his successor, the fifth defendant in the present suit, claims the surplus, income, rent, etc. The fifth defendant claims that during the life-time of the plaintiff. The plaintiff says that the true construction of the Trust of the balance of property after the death herself and Kasturvahoo, is doubtful. If the Trust-deed is not valid, then she, (the plaintiff) claims to succeed to the estate of Ramji Madhowji as his widow and heir. The plaintiff is also entitled to books of account, bills, and vouchers, in addition to the income of the trust property.

The first and third defendants in their written statement said that the plaintiff did not associte them in the management of the subject matter of the trust. They ought to be so associated, and if they are ordered by the court not to be associated, they showed be discharged. The fourth defendant also said that she ought to have a hand in the management of the trust property. If it was held that it was a resulting, trust in favour of the plaintiff husband's estate, she being the daughter-in-law of Ramji Madhowji, was entitled to more maintenance than what she got at present.

THE MAHARAJ'S CLAIM.

In his written statement the fifth defendant admits that the Indenture of Trust was made on 26th April, 1899. The plaintiff has Rs. 4,000 in her possession. This she has got from the Insurance Company. She has also other moveable property of the value of Rs. 10,000. She, the plaintiff, should be ordered by the Court to make a discovery of all the property, both moveable and immoveable. The immoveable property the subject matter of the trust is in need of repairs and the plaintiff is deliberately delaying its rebuilding. The plaintiff should therefore be ordered to rebuild the property. The fifth defendant denies that it is a resulting trust in favour of the settlar's estate. The whole balance is given to him. The clause in the trust deed is void and in operative. At any rate the surplus should be accumulated and given to him after the plaintiff's death. Under the provisions of trust deed the plaintiff is not entitled to exclude him from management. The trustees may, therefore, be ordered to secure the safety of the moveable and immoveable properties.

Mr. Strangman for the plaintiff submitted that the question was who was entitled to the surplus. He submitted that the matter should be looked at from two points of view. (1) There was an implied gift to the ladies or (2) there was intestacy of the surplus of the income pending the death of the ladies.

Mr. Desai for the fourth and fifth defendants submitted that he had instructions from the Maharaj, his client that the surplus income may be divided between the two ladies. His Lordship must secure the reversional by some means.

WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

His Lordship held that as to the surplus, there was a resulting trust in favour of the settlor Ramji Madhowjis' estate and after his death, his widow Javervahoo the present plaintiff was entitled to the same. The plaintiff was appointed managing trustee of the property in order to collect rents, etc. Insurance moneys to be used in rebuilding the building. Mr. Bhedwar, the architect, was appointed to make report as to how much money would be required to be spent on the rebuilding and repairing. Whatever surplus was left after rebuilding and repairing was to be divided, by consent, between Javervahoo and Karturvahoo in proportion of 2 to 1. Costs to come out of the estate. One set of costs for the first and second and third defendants and another set of costs for the fourth and fifth defendants.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Wadia Gandby and Company.

Solicitors for the first, third, fourth and fifth defendants:—Messrs. Tyabji Dahyabhai and Company.

A SPORTIVE OFFER.

PEARLS WEIGHED IN COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

R. D. SETHNA v. MOTIBAI.

This was a suit filed by the Official Assignee for a declaration that the ornaments mentioned in the plaint were the property of the insolvent Gordhandas Pairaj. One Khima Bhaga had put the Official Assignee in motion. The Official Assignee had attached these ornaments. The matter had gone up to Mr. Justice Macleod in Chamber and he had referred the Official Assignee to a suit. The Official Assignee in consequence filed the present suit. The defendant claimed the ornaments as her own. The facts of the case have been reported in detail in a previous issue.

The case having been heard by his Lordship for some time, Khima Bhaga to-day offered to identify the pearls of the ornaments in dispute by picking them out in lots and having them weighed before his Lordship. He said that these weights would tally with the weights given by him previously in his memo. If they did not he was prepared to forego his claim. As a consequence the weights were taken in Court. In two items the weights showed only slight discrepancies, while in two other items the difference was material.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

His Lordship, then, in delivering judgment, after reciting the facts, said that he had at the beginning felt great sympathy for the woman who was fighting for her ornaments. After the suit had been heard for some days Khima Bhaga had made a generous offer, viz., that the suit he dismissed each party bearing its own costs. That offer was not accepted. Khima Bhaga's evidence and the way in which it was given left no doubt that the offer he made to-day was equally generous and sporting. It was very risky and his Lordship regretted its result. Unfortunately the weighments had differed, in slight degrees in two cases but materially in two other cases. Experienced persons knew that the weighing of pearls had been reduced to a science and that even if the same pearls were weighed over and over again the same result would be arrived at. In his Lordship's opinion the test in this case had failed. The eight ruby ornaments which the defendant did not claim were ordered to be handed over to the plaintiff's attorneys. The rest of the ornaments were ordered over to the defendant. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs including costs reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Vachha and Co.

Attorney's for the defendant:—Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

BETROTHAL BROKEN OFF.

"PALLA" MINES IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KHIMJI VASANJI AND ANOTHER v. MULJI KHIMJI AND OTHERS.

The second plaintiff was betrothed to the second defendant, who is the daughter of the first defendant. At the time of the betrothal the first plaintiff, who is the father of the second plaintiff, deposited with Morarji Goculdas and Co., a sum of Rs. 5,500 as the palla monies of the second defendant. This sum was subsequently withdrawn, a sum of Rs. 2,500 being spent on ornaments and clothes for the second defendant's use and the remaining Rs. 3,000 being deposited with the third defendant one Charandas Chaturbhuj, in the joint names of the second plaintiff and the second defendant in acknowledgment of which the third defendant gave a writing to the first defendant On the 18th April, 1913, the first defendant the father of the second defendant, broke off the betrothal, and married the second defendant to another person. The first plaintiff thereupon asked the first defendant to return to him ornaments and clothes and the writing in respect of the monies deposited with the third defendant. This he failed to do and a meeting of the caste Mahajan was called to confer upon the matter. The Mahajan ordered the first defendant to return the ornaments, clothes and the writing within three days. The first defendant failed to do this on which the plaintiff filed the present suit to recover from the defendants the ornaments, clothes and writing in respect of the deposit. Since the suit the first defendant had returned the ornaments and part of the clothes and the third defendant was prepared to pay up the deposited monies on a declaration by the Court that the plaintiffs were entitled to it. The only question that remained to be disposed of by the Court was with regard to the costs of the suit.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman the Advocate General appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the second defendant.

UNNECESSARY SUIT.

Mr. Strangman, contended that his client had returned the ornaments and clothes at the earliest possible date and had offered the plaintiff to assist him in getting the monies from the third defendant. He said that under the circumstances the suit was unnecessary.

His Lordship passed a decree in terms of prayers (b) and (c) of the plaint and ordered the first defendant to pay the plaintiffs' costs throughout.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Bhimji and Co.

WIDOW'S WILL CHALLENGED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DEVJI TRICUMDAS AND OTHERS v. MOWJI NANJI AND ANOTHER.

MOWJI NANJI AND ANOTHER v. DEVJI TRICUMDAS AND OTHERS.

PREMBAI v. DEVJI TRICUMDAS AND OTHERS.

These three suits were heard together before his Lordship. One Khatau Mohanji died on the 4th April, 1912, leaving a widow Radhabai. Radhabai died on the 5th June, 1912, leaving a will, dated 29th May, 1912. The three executors of Radhabai's will filed a suit on the 8th August, 1912, against the firm of Mowji Nanji and Co. to recover from this firm the sum of Rs. 7,500 which sum had been deposited with them by Radhabai in the joint names of herself and her husband. This was one of the suits.

Premabai, the widow of Khatau Mohanji's brother and administratrix of Khatau Mohanjis estate wrote on the 17th August, 1912, to the firm of Mowji Nanji and Co. asking them not to pay the said sum of Rs. 7,500 to Radhabai's executors. On this, the firm of Mowji Nanji and Co. filed an interpleader suit against Radhabai's executors and Premabai and by an order of the Court the first suit mentioned above was stayed. This was another of the suits.

Premabai filed one more suit against Radhabai's executors for a declaration that Radhabai had no power to make a will and that the property disposed of by her will, including the sum of Rs. 7,500, and all ornaments with the exception of Radhabai's "Stridhan" ornaments worth about Rs. 2,000 belonged to the estate of Khataur Mohanji. This was the third suit.

The counsel appearing in the suits for one or other of the parties were Mr. Suffer Rahimtulla, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. R.D. N. Wadia, Mr. B. J. Wadia. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Mulla.

After hearing evidence and arguments of counsel, his Lordship ordered Premabai to pay Rs. 9,600 with interest to Radhabai's executors. The sum of Rs. 5,400 realized by Radhabai's executors by the sale of ornaments was ordered to be divided equally between Premabai and Radhabai's executors. The plaintiffs costs in the interpleader suit were provided for. Premabai's costs were to be paid from Khatau Mohanji's estate. The costs of Radhabai's executors were to be paid from Radhabai's estate.

Attorneys for the parties:—Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey; Messrs. Bhemji and Co., and Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co.

"DAMMERING" KING'S BUILDING.

At the Bombay Small Cause Court, Mr. Maneckji Dorabji Kanga, Fifth Judge, disposed of a suit brought by Fazal Zaffer and Brothers, against Messrs. King, King and Company to recover Rs. 80, being the balance of charges for dammering King's Buildings, Hornby Road, in May last.

The defence was that no contract had been made with the plaintiffs to do the work, which was done badly. They had paid the plaintiffs Rs. 40 for the work and they had had the building "dammered" again by another firm After some evidence had been led, the matter was referred to the judge's arbitration and he awarded the plaintiffs Rs. 30 as he was of opinion that the defendant had benefited to some extent by the work done by the plaintiff.

KARACHI AUTUMN MEETING.

The dates of the above Meeting are altered to 28th October, 30th October and 1st November. First entries will now close on 20th September. Second on 4th October, and final entries on 18th October.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TABLES TURNED.

COMPLAINANT FINED FOR BRIGNING FALSE CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Abdul Karim charged Syed Sarvar, a Pathan money lender having his shop at Colaba, with assaulting him on the 2nd instant.

Mr. R. S. Pundit, barrister, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that he owed the accused Rs. 2-8. On the 2nd instant, he went to the accused's shop to pay back Re. 1-8 out of the amount he owed, but the accused would not accept this. A quarrel then ensued between the two, and the accused dragged the complainant into his shop and there kicked him and gave him blows. The latter shouted out for help and some passers by separated the two.

The accused pleaded not guilty, stating it was a false case got up at the instigation of another money-lender who was his rival. Besides he was not in Bombay on the day in question as the house he lived in was being repaired.

His Worship disbelieved the complainant's story and acquitted the accused. His Worship after some further inquiry ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 15 to the accused for the trouble and expenses incurred by him in the case.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CASHIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Sukhlal Hemchand, cashier and 'munim' in the employ of one Purshotam Madan, a commission agent, was charged with embezzling Rs. 530 belonging to his master.

The charge against the accused was that he falsely debited the amounts to several persons as having been spent on purchases for them, and misappropriated the money to his own use.

The accused was convicted. He had a previous conviction against him. He was sentenced to undergo fourth manths' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount previously acknowledged	23,34,922	14	3
From Bai Aimai Jalbhoy Sett (for the Endowment fund) on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the late Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett	100	0	0
Anonymous	100	0	0
In sacred memory of Dr. Kavas Lalkaka on the 4th anniversary of his death 30th June, 1913 ...	75	0	0
Amount sent direct to the Parsee Punchayat as follows:—From a friend of Mr. Darabshaw Bomanji Soobedar, in pious memory of the late Bai Jerbai, mother of Mr. Darashah Bomnji Scobedar, who died on 5th February 1913 ..... Rs. 51 0 0			
Amount subscribed by Mr. Dhunjishah Hirji Avari and relatives in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Bai Navajbai Dunjishah Avari, daughter of Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy Sootaria, who died on Roj 23, Maha Meher 1282 ..... Rs. 14 0 0			
From a relative of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Edulji Alibless, in pious memory of his first aniversary Rs. 10 0 0	75	0	0
Amount received from the Zoroastrian employees of the Emperor Edward Mfg. co. Ld., through Mr. Bomanji Framji Wadia	61	0	0
From Ardeshir Byramji Kapadia and Bai Rutanbai Ardeshir Kapadia in memory of the late Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry	50	0	0
Anonymous	45	0	0
From Bai Shirinbai Dinshaw Mody, in sacred memory of the 1st anniversary of her late sister Bai Dhunbaiji Maneckji Davar.....	14	0	0
From Mr. Maneckji B. Kararia	15	0	0
Anonymous	15	0	0
From a Zoroastrian	10	0	0
From Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla, in pious memory of the late Mr. Nowroji Daruwalla ...	10	0	0
From Mr. Dorabji Burjorji Kararia, in pious memory of his late brother Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Kararia	10	0	0
Amount subscribed by the Zoroastrian employees of the Drainage Department of the Bombay Municinality	9	0	0
From the Poor boxes placed at the Hospital	8	14	0
"In sacred memory of the anniversary of my late brother Mr. Palonji Roj Khordad Maha Deh"	5	0	0
From Mr. Rustomji Cawasji Mehta, in sacred memory of the 15th anniversary of his late father Mr. Kavasji Shapurji Mehta, Roj 20 Behram, Maha 10, Deh	5	0	0
From Bai Meherbai Merwanji Dubash, in sacred memory of the 10th anniversary of her late mother Bai Rattanbai Roj 2, Behman, Amsaspand Maha 11, Behman Amsaspand	5	0	0
Total Rupees	23,35,562	12	3

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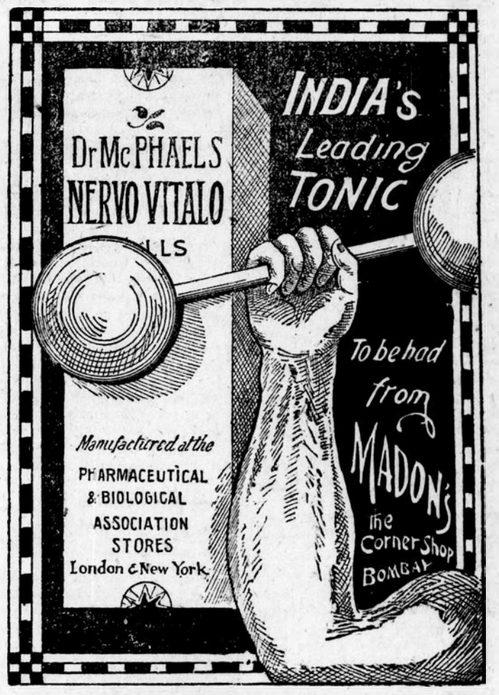
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BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

LIBRARIANS' CLUB.

A meeting of the Librarians of the Travelling Libraries started by the Social Service League, Bombay, was held last Sunday in the Servants of India Society's New Home, at Girgaum at which more than 70 Librarians—Deccani and Gujarathi were present. Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, one of the Secretaries of the League, placed before the meeting an account of the work done during one year's existence of the Travelling Libraries. He said that they had now in all 5,000 books (2,900 Marathi and 2,100 Gujarathi) divided into 85 sets or Libraries out of which 48 are of Marathi books and 37 of Gujarati books. During the whole year 2,000 books were obtained as presents and 3,000 books were purchased out of the donation of Rs. 3,000 given by Shet Damodardas Goverdandas Sukhadwala. Fifteen. Libraries were with the Depressed Class people, twelve with laides, six in Hospitals and the remaining thirty-two with the backward and the middle class people. During the year, 2,76, readers (1,462 Deccani and 1,303 Gujarathi) read 10,209 books (6,210 Marathi and 3,999 Gujarathi). 454 ladies (180 Deccani and 274 Gujarathi) read 1,425 books (698 Marathi and 727 Gujarathi). 663 Depressed Class readers read 1,900 books. In all 104 Library Centres were opened out of which 19 had to be closed for various reasons out of 88 Centres for which statistics are avaliable 63 Centres have used one Library or set of books each, fifteen have used two each, eight have used three each, two have used four each, 23 Centres took a fresh set in two months on an average, 22 in three months 27 in four months, three in six months, three in seven months and two in eight months. One Library was returned after only one month's use. During the year under report 105 books were lost at different centres.

For the use of the illiterate 131 readings were given at 20 Centres and the total attendence at them was 2,553. Lantern lectures were given at 33 Library Centres with an average attendance of over 150 at each of them. 6,000 quinine pills of 2 grains each were also distributed through the Librarians.

After giving a report of the work Mr. N. M. Joshi requested the Librarians and other volunteers present to try to secure books and donations for the Libraries from their friends, to make an effort to make the Libraries more popular among the class of people for whom they were intended by persuading them to read books from the Libraries, to take particular care not to lose any books and to popularise in their locality the other social work of the League, such as the distribution of quinine, lantern lectures, the readings of books for the illiterate and the distribution of leaflets on Sanitation and Hygiene.

Mr. J. M. Thakore explained the purport of the report in Gujarathi after which a discussion followed in which several Librarians took part. Mr. Khanderao Kalekar suggested thatthere should be a Committee to select books for different sets, that books should not be given to persons living beyond a certain distance from the Library Centres so that the recovery of books should be easy and that the League should arrange to keep with the Libarians a cholera mixture besides quinine. As regards the last point Mr. Joshi replied that the League did not consider it to be safe to give cholera mixture to volunteers before they were properly trained in its use by a good doctor. He said that if a sufficient number of volunteers would come forward he would request a competant doctor to open a class for them to teach the use of a few common and harmless medicines. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Secretaries of the League.

LAC CULTIVATION.

Mr. T. R. Kotval delivered a lecture on Lac Cultivation on Saturday last u der the auspices of the Bombay Section of the Indian Guild of science and Technology.

Mr. Kotwal deccribed the habits of the lac insect and gave a very interesting account of his own experiments. He pointed out how the commonest trees in the Deccan and Gujarat such as the Babul, the Palas, the Tur, and the Pimpal, as also the Bor can harbour the lac insect abundantly. He demonstrated how the samples of mother lac obtained from Government agricultural stations can be utillised in cultures. The process was very simple, as the only thing to do was, to tie up the small twigs containing insects to the big trees in one's fields. The insect appears twice in each year, the female laying about a thousand wggs. The male soon dies and the female through its hind end throws out the lac interesting discovery of his, showing how lac from the Bor tree cantaining the insects lan be successfully grafted on other trees like the Babul. This, he said, wouli open up quite a new line of research and hoped many members of the Indian glild would take it up. He referred to the use of the lac in the preparation of varnishes, paints, and po d out that in districts, where the Mohuwa flower trees are ahundant, we also find a great number of lac yielding trees. As lac is used in distillation, advantage ought to be taken, he concluded, of this happy juxtaposition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1912-13.

The annual report of the Officer Commanding the Bombay Light Horse for the year 1912-13 states that:—It is a source of great satisfaction, that the Corps experienced another very successful year. The number of recruits who joined was 21 and there were transferred from other units one. As usual there was a considerable wastage due to transfers and other causes, involving resignations. The Corps also lost by death Trooper Sutor who was most regular in his attendance on parade. As the result of these changes the enrolled strength on March, 31, 1913, amounted to 81 and the extra-efficients to 75. The serious work for the year, continues the report commenced in July with the drills for recruits in the Town Hall. These were well attended and laid the ground-work for the subsequent training. As soon as the rains were over the riding school began and was kept up until the period for the annual camp commenced. Apart from the Town Hall drills several instructive parades were held during the monsoon months. On Tuesday, August, the 27th, the annual ride out to Antop Hill from the Mahaluxmi Station was held, the route being so designed as to give the members a thorough knowledge of the parts of the native town traversed. On September, the 26th, there was a combind parade in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STANDING CAMP.

The standing camp opended at Santa Cruz on October, and continued until the hot weather was well advanced. It was well attended, as many as fifteen members taking advantage of the facilities there offered for spending the cold weather in Salsette at a very moderate expense. There was one unpleasant experience when, on November, 22, an unexpected cyclone passed over Bombay and district, but none was worse for it. The annual camp of exercise opened on Saturday, February, the 22nd, and concluded with the Divisional Commander's inspection on the morning of March, the 10th. The principal characteristic of the training was the virtual abolition of troop drill and ceremonial work and the substitution of reconnaissance, scouting, advance and rear guards which the Corps, would be called upon to discharge if need for their services arose. The training was made more profitable by the presence of Major-General Gorringe, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, at the Wakola Barracks, as he frequently attended the drills. Major-General Gorringe was at much pains to direct the training on sound lines and assisted the Officer Comma nding most materially with his valuable advice and suggestions. At the ann ual inspection there were on parade 62 of all ranks, the average daily attendance having been 52. Both the Divisional Commander and the District Commander expressed their appreciation of the work done by the Corps and their desire to increase the opportunities for further development.

In concluding his report, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, Officer Commanding, says that the time is now propitious for avery considerable increase in the efficiency of the Corps. H. E. Lord Willingdon, who is himself a keen sportsman and an ex-Yeomary officer has consented to become Honorary Colonel of the Corps. Major-General Gorringe, C. B., has made suggestions for the higher training of non-commissioned officers at Poona and for the assistance of an Adjutant during the training season. With these facilities the Officer Commanding is confident that a still higher standard of efficiency can be attained and if all the members will co-operate in maintaining the personel of the Corps, then its strength and usefulness will be still further enhanced.

THE CASTELLANE DIVORCE

It is announced that Rome has allowed the appeal of Count Boni de Castellane against a previous decision rejecting the petition for the annulment of his marriage with Miss Anna Gould, now Duchesse de Talleyrandt, and further decides that the said marriage is null and void, says a Paris correspondent. The former Countess de Castellane had, of course, already divorced her husband in the French civil courts, but such a divorce is non-existent in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church. After divorcing M. de Castellane, Miss Gould married the Duc de Talleyrand, but not according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. From the point of view of French society this was an all-important consideration. The effect of the recent decision of Rome will be that Count Boni de Castellane will be able to marry again in his Church, and that the Duc and Duchess de Talleyrand will, if they choose, be able to obtain the celebration of their marriage by the Roman Catholic Church. The Duc de Talleyrand, who was Prince de Sagan when he married the former Countess de Castellane, succeeded his father two years afterwards. He holds the titles of Duc de Talleyrand, Duc de Valencay, and Herzog zu Sagan, which carries with it the quality of Serene Highness in Prussia. But the title of Duc de Valencay, with the Chateau de Valencay, near the Loire, has been, by arrangement, bestowed on the Duke's younger brother, Boson, while the Prussian title af Herzog zu Sagan has been, by another arrangement, bestowed on the four-year-old son of the Duc de Talleyrand and the Duchess, nee Anna Gould.

PERILS OF ST. PAUL'S.

WREN'S UNSAFE DESIGN.

A grave and authoritative warning as to the condition of St. Paul's Cathedral is uttered by Mr. J. M. W. Halley in the "Architects' and Builders' Journal" for July.

"It has always been put to Wren's credit," writes Mr. Halley, "that the area of the pier supports to the dome of St. Paul's is much less than in the case of St. Peter's, and that consequently his construction is the more daring. And perhaps no greater feat has ever been achieved by man than the building of St. Paul's dome; but Wren, through lack of knowledge of design, inadvertently left too small a margin of safety in his supports. For when he built his foundations he intended to put a dome of much less altitude, and consequently much less weight, upon them, than he has actually done. . . . Had Wren been building upon a perfectly inflexible foundation, had he—even he, who distrusted mediaeval methods so thoroughly—taken care to have his piers built of ashlar, his narrow margin of safety might have sufficed him. As it has chanced, the foundation is faulty, and the piers are thin shells of Portland stone filled in with rubble. The header stones, which were inserted to bind them together, have snapped with settlement, and so do nothing to give cohesion to them. Moreover, the mortar which Wren used has perished and the rubble filling has become disintegrated. . . .

"The weight of the dome, down to the level of the top of the piers, is 32,000 tons, which exercises a pressure of eleven tons to the foot over their area. Even if the piers were built of solid Portland stone they would be burdened to their limit. But when it is considered that they are merely cased with Portland stone, and that the core is rubble, the anxiety of those responsible for the safety of the cathedral can be easily understood.

"As a matter of fact, these piers caused trouble immediately the building was finished, for in 1709 Edward Strong repaired flaws in them occasioned by the pressure. . . . This early settlement was, of course, due to the building finding its bearing, and from that time for one hundred years little movement was observed, until the altered condition of the sub-soil in the nineteenth century caused fresh settlement. This would be less serious were the masonry of the cathedral solid, but it has been shown by recent investigation to be far otherwise. And there can be no doubt that had it not been for the elaborate system of iron ties, with which Wren literally laced the building, the settlements would have been more serious.

SHIFTING SUBSOIL.

"But the building is not at rest, as the continual breaking of cement tell tales proves. However slight in itself this movement may be, it cannot be regarded with equanimity, for the whole building is so delicately poised that the slightest alteration of the status quo might cause disastrous results. The dome, for example, now leans over a few inches towards the south-west, a divergence from truth hardly worth consideration were it not from the fact that this deviation has increased in the last ten years, and that it brings increased pressure to bear on the already overweighted piers.

"The defects in the masonry can be remedied by the injection of liquid cement grout under pressure into the piers and walls, which will then become monolithio. And thus one great danger will be eliminated.

"There remains the danger to be apprehended from excavation in the neighbourhood of the cathedral. The cathedral stands on a thin bed of potter's clay, under which lies some 25ft. of sand and gravel in strata of various thickness. Excavations carried out at various times have proved the existence of running sand and even quicksand, which, so long as it can be retained, may be safe, but which is liable to run immediately any opening is made in it. It has been continually tapped. The disturbance, in proportion to the distance from the building quickly or slowly communicates with the sand under it, drawing away the support for the bed of potter's clay, and so allows the huge bulk of the building to settle.

"So the danger of the ever-altering nature of the subsoil remains, and until this is strengthened and put beyond the power of change movement is liable to continue. In the meantime a definite area around St. Paul's should be made immune from excavation."

Burglaries in European quarter of the City is again on increase. Police have not yet been able to arrest culprit in cases in which a High Court Judge and a Presidency Magistrate were victims. Following are some of the recent cases which are engaging attention of the police Captain R. E. Lloyd S.M.S. was robbed of a chronometer; T. H. Lethbridge lost a gold watch, chain, and spectacles; Mr. R. S. Malcolm was robbed of a revolver and Mr. Glen was mulcted of a silver cigarette case and Rs. 20.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Searns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I enclose herewith a copy of a circular now being issued by this Association to the European community of Bombay, with the object of enlarging its membership.

May I ask you to publish this circular prominently in an early issue of your paper, and to augment the claims put forward therein that the European Defence Association is a movement which every non-official European in this country should support.

In order to give you an idea of the scope of the work undertaken by the Association, I may state that in addition to several questions of far-reaching importance now being taken up with the Government with a view to the ultimate benefit of the European community, the following question engaging the attention of the Association will perhaps better serve to shew the immediate utility of such an organisation.

(1) The Bombay Branch of the Association has recently addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay requesting that the name of a member of this Association may be submitted to serve on the Advisory Committee of the St. George's Hospital now being formed.

(2) The Association is now addressing the Government of India on a question vital to the interests of Europeans regarding the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

(3) The Association has addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum and action is now being taken to investigate the conditions relating to the care of European Lunatics in this Presidency.

From these examples you will understand that the policy of the Association is essentially an active one, and that any question affecting the interest of non-official Europeans in this country will be energetically investigated, and where necessary brought to the notice of the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

H. D. Ash,
Hon. Secretary.

C/o Turner, Hoare & Co.,
Bombay, July 23.

COPY OF CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the European Defence Association, and at the same time I venture to express my hope and that of the Members of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the organisation, that you will see your way to support this important movement.

The aims and objects of the Association were published a short time ago, and Branches with a rapidly growing membership have now been established in all the principal European Centres in India.

There has been a great and rapid advance of late in the growth of the Association, which at the present time numbers upwards of 2,400 members, while a new Branch has just been established at Darjeeling, and another one is in course of formation at Dibrugarh. It is confidently anticipated that by the end of the present year the Association will be fully organised and that its membership will number at least 3,000.

The primary aim of the Association is to protect the interests and to promote the welfare of the European non-official community throughout India and to enable the community to act collectively and to voice its opinion on all questions which directly or indirectly concern it. The day has gone by when Europeans can sit still and trust to others to safeguard their interests, and it behoves therefore the non-official Europeans in India, as it never did before, to organise themselves on a communal basis and to maintain that organisation in a state of readiness and high efficiency.

To the end which the Association has in view, co-operation with, and support of, the constituted Government of the country, is of primary importance; and I am happy to be able to state that the work and policy of the organisation are thoroughly recognised by, and have the entire approval and sympathy, not only of the Government of India, but of all the Provincial Governments throughout the country. The work of the Association is being carried on in thorough accord with the interests both of Government and of the European non-official community.

The movement is in every sense a patriotic one, and at the same time it touches vitally that principle of self-interest, which animates every European, whose life and lot are cast for the time being in India. It is, indeed, the most important movement in European interests, which has ever been attempted in this country, and it claims, and rightly claims, the active support of every member of the community in the interests of which it is being conducted.

Out of the present large membership of the Association, Bombay City and Presidency are responsible for only 134, which is so wholly unrepresentative of the vast European population that I feel no hesitation in making this appeal and in urging my fellow countrymen and fellow citizens to support the movement and to render the membership of the Bombay Branch worthy of this City and of its traditions.

The subscription to the Association is only Rs. 5 per annum. Cards for application for membership can be had from H. D. Ash, Esq. Hony. Secretary, c/o Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co. Bombay.

C. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman, Bombay Branch.

Telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India by the Madras Provincial Committee respectfully praying them to request the Secretary of State to advise withholding the Royal assent to the South African Immigration Bill as its provisions are unjust and have created widespread discontent and dismay in India.

BANYAN ROAD MURDER.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

Yesterday morning at the Morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, opened his enquiry regarding the death of Shersing Jeysing, a purdeshi, who was fatally stabbed on Monday afternoon under circumstances already reported in yesterday's "Chronicle." Gura Laburam, the man who is alleged to have committed this murder, was present at the enquiry. The evidence was led by Inspector O'Brien.

Tarabai, the widow of the deceased, examined, said Gura was a brother of the deceased's first wife and lived with them in the same house until about a month ago when he went to live at Parel. He, however, continued to work in the deceased's shop. Some time during last month, Gura made the deceased drunk and then robbed him of his watch, chain and Rs. 50 in cash. The watch was found with Gura the next day and the deceased asked him not to come to his house any further. On Monday morning at about nine o'clock Gura came to witness's house and she sent for the deceased in accordance with his previous instructions. The deceased came and asked Gura why he had come. Words were exchanged and Gura left. The deceased went to bed as he had an attack of fever at the time. About 2 p.m., Gura returned and, standing outside the room, called for the deceased. The deceased woke up and went downstairs to see Gura. A few minutes later the witness heard cries to the effect that the deceased was stabbed. Upon that, she went to a neighbour named Baboo and asked him to rescue her husband. While going down she saw Gura hold a clasp knife and stabbing the deceased in the back with it. He was then holding the deceased's head between his knees. Baboo was afraid and he went to call the police. A large crowd gathered in the meanwhile, but no one dared to intervene. The witness then attacked the assailant and caught him by his collar but could not move him. Jethibai, another woman came to her assistance, but Gura made for her and she ran away. Gura then attempted to abscond, but he was stopped by another Purdeshi named Malikram, who was also stabbed by Gura twice. Malikram retained his hold, but just then Changu, an associate of Gura, threw him down and Gura ran away. He was, however, subsequently arrested.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to hemorrhage of the lungs following knife wounds of those organs.

Further enquiry was then adjourned.

"LENIENCY IN THE POLICE COURT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your remarks in your leader of this morning's issue headed "Leniency in the Police Court," permit me to place before you the true facts of the case, and I trust that you will correct the wrong impession created in the mind of the public by inserting this letter and give it the same prominence as you have given to your remarks. I represented the accused before the learned Second Presidency Magistrate. My client was charged under section 504 I. P. Code (viz insult) with insult to the two Parsi girls. Anyone acquainted with the law would know that the offence is compoundable between the parties without even the sanction of the magistrate. Had we after compounding not appeared in Court we would have been perfectly justified in doing so under the Law. The accused showed not only his deep regret for what had occurred but he also apologized for his conduct to the two girls and their guardians, undertook not to molest them in future, and paid Rs. 100 in charity. These terms of settlement were arranged by the parties out of Court but as a measure of precaution, the learned magistrate was requested to make a note of it on the record.

Another fact telling on the magistrate's probity and strictness is that he called the girls and their guardians and informed them specifically that were it in his discretion to give his consent or not to the settlement, he would certainly have exercised it in not giving it in this case, but if they were willing to accept the settlement they were welcome to do so. If not he would deal with the accused according to law. The girls and their guardians said that they were perfectly satisfied with the settlement arrived at out of Court.

Allow me to state, under the circumstances, that your remarks about the weakness of the Bench are absolutely uncalled for, having regard to the fact that the learned magistrate who tried the case has a very large experience of criminal work.

Yours, etc.,
July 29.

CHANDRASHANKAR A. CHHAYA.
Vakil High Court.

[We are glad to publish the above letter. It is an undesirable feature of the Indian law that so many cases, in which the offence is a matter of public as well as private concern, are compoundable. In this case the magistrate had no alternative but to discharge the accused person. In regard to our correspondent's last remark, however, we would point out—irrespective of the merits of any individual magistrate—that a large experience of Criminal work is no guarantee of a proper sense of proportion in regard to sentences, and is a matter irrelevant to our remarks on the subject.—Editor "B. C."]

BOMBAY RESIDENT'S TRAGIC DEATH.

WASHED OVERBOARD WHEN BOUND FOR HOME.

News has been received of the sad death at sea of Mr. Claude Haines, who has during the past four years been resident in Bombay. Mr. Haines, according to reports received in Bombay on Monday night, fell overboard from the S.S. Umtali of the Natal Line on 20th instant, while that ship was nearing Aden in heavy weather and despite the fact that lifebuoys were thrown overboard and the ship put about no further trace of Mr. Haines was found. The deceased gentleman was employed as an assistant in the Eastern Telegrph Company and was on his way home on furlough by the S.S. Umtali which left Bombay on July 16. Mr. Haines who was born in 1883, was the second son of Dr. Haines of Bristol. He entered the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company in 1898 and before coming to Bombay ni 1911 had been stationed at Vigo, Zanzibar and St. Vincent. Mr. Haines's death will be heard of with much regret in Bombay where he had many friends. He was a member of the Bombay Gymkhana Football team and was one of the fifteen which visited Madras in 1911.

AMERICAN LAKE MYSTERY.

RIVALS' NOVEL CONTEST.

American are greatly mystified by the death of beautiful Pennsylvania girl named Alice Crispell, aged 18, daughter of a wealthy farmer, of Wilkesbarre, whose dead body was dragged on July 7 from the depths of a picturesque lake, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The police believe that her death was possibly a sequel to a quarrel between lovers, and that Alice herself complicated matters by refusing to abide by a result of a sporting contest which two rivals had agreed should settle their respective claims.

This contest was a two and a half miles' swim acoross the lake. Herbert Johns, 28 years old, clear-eyed, handsome, and athletic, and Harrison Cann, a man with a wooden arm, of small stature, but enormously strong, entered the race, and Cann won. Thereupon pretty Alice, in a fit of great indignation, protested that she didn't want Cann and would not accept him if he swam the broad Atlantic. Johns was willing to resign his claim, because, as he said, he had made a gentleman's agreement with his rival that the race should decide the dispute.

Alice retaliated that Johns had no right to make such an agreement, and that she was the chief person concerned. Finally the girl apparently converted Johns to her way of thinking, and she clinched matters by clasping Johns around the neck and holding there until one-armed Cann went gloomily away.

Four days later the girl's body, with bruises on the head and arms, was recovered. Johns was last seen in her company walking on the night of July 4 down Lovers- lane, Wilkesbarre, in the direction of the lake, which was gay with Japanese lanterns and shrouded electric lights. A curious feature of the case is a letter written by Johns to Miss Crispell from New York last Sunday. This was two days after she had last been seen alive.

The police declare the letter showed that Johns was still jealous of Cann. It was addressed to "My dear Alice," and contained the following sentance: "From a fellow who never forgets, to the girl who has forgetten him." Johns, protests that his arrest is a gross outrage, that he was engaged to marry the girl, and that he loved her, and even Cann came forward in a most sportsmanlike way to swear his confidence in Johns's integrity. The police reply they don't accuse Johns of anything. They merely "hold him without bail as a material witness." The police regard certain teeth-marks on the girl's arm as important. They have taken wax impressions of John's mouth and Cann's for the purpose of comparison.

POLICEMAN'S FATAL FALL.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Gangaram Vithu, a policeman doing duty in the C. Division in the City Police Force.

The evidence showed that on Wednesday evening last, the deceased stood on a ledge holding the top knob of an ornamental stone pillar in order to chase a cat. When the deceased bent to strike the cat, the knob of the pillar came out and the deceased fell to the ground from a height of fifty feet. He was removed to hospital, where he died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Keays, second Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has convinced T. H. Caston of fraudulently representing a co-lodger, another European and misappropriating Rs. 500 abstracted from a cover sent from Madras. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

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Further particulars from

THE HONY. SECRETARY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BRIERLEY.—At Darlington 12th July, the wife of W. R. C. Brierley, Calcutta, of a daughter.

MANASSEH.—11th July, at 20, Park Street, Calcutta to Mr. and Mrs. A. Manasseh, a daughter.

REID.—On the 21st July, at Kinrara, Guildford, England the wife of Norman V. Reid, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ONRAET.—July 13th, at No. 9, Convent Road, Entally, Virginie Violet Mary, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Onraet of Bokhara—Jherriah, aged 8 months.

CRESSWELL.—On the 24th July, in England, Georga Edward Cresswell, Manager, Baintgoorie Tea Estate, Dooars. (By Cable).

BYRAMJEE.—Bandra Hill near Mount Mary's Church, on the 29th July Sardar Byramjee Jamasjee Dastoor, C.I.E. Deeply mourned by his family and friends. Funeral to-day Wednesday, morning, at 7-30 (B.T.)

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anthropological Society of Bombay. Papers on "The Celebration of Nine Nights and the Bhavais" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A., and "A Few Tibetan Customs, and a few Thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. J. J. Modi, B.A., Ph. D. 6 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters vs. Y.M.C.A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.

Cercle Literaire: The Rev. V. Hommel on Caminots Parisiens, Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.

Mails for Aden, Berbera, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Nera will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa and superscribed correspondence for Egypt and Europe will also be forwarded by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the same hour.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Arcadia will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Saturday, August 2.

Poona First Extra Meeting, First Series, at Poona.

Monday, August 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 30, 1913.

THE PERSIAN PROBLEM.

Lord Curzon's criticisms of British policy in Persia in his striking speech in the House of Lords on Monday, will be read with deep interest and no little sympathy in this country, though it must be confessed that his attack lacked the justification of the ability to suggest any definite and acceptable alternative for the course that is being at present pursued. Lord Curzon is entitled to be heard with respect on the question both on account of his intimate knowledge of the problems confronting Great Britain in middle Asia, and his sympathy with the great Moslem nations that are now undergoing such stress and storm. His lordship's interest in Persia dates from the days of his travel through the country, on which his work will remain an authority until new methods revolutionise it and need a revised presentment of the principal factors of its social and political existence. Lord Curzon has been a consistent friend of the Moslem states the recent hailstorm of ultimatums on which he was one of the first to deprecate. Persia to-day is split in fractions, and all but so in actuality, into the upper and the lower half. The upper half is stamped deep with the marks of informal Russian rule, or whatever euphemistic expression has to be employed to denote the subjection of a weaker to a stronger Power. The Russian zone is kept immune from the disorder, which is the order of the day in the Southern portion under British influence, with the help of seventeen thousand five hundred troops. Lord Curzon questions whether the number is not disproportionately larger than the requirements of law and order, whether the presence of such a force does not contravene the spirit of the Anglo-Russian convention and whether it was not "inconsistent with the pretence of the continued independence of Persia which we were always proclaiming." He proceeded to congratulate the Government unreservedly on the withdrawal of troops from Persia. Those in sympathy with the ex-Viceroy's views so far would find themselves confronted by a poser, as Lord Morley apparently was, when he entered upon the Eckford dilemma. Either the murder of the British captain must be avenged or ignored. Lord Curzon does not suggest a way out of it, but merely restates the situation, and indicates two alternatives only to reject them, opposing unreservedly the despatch of a punitive expedition, and, at the same time, admitting that "a terrible blow would be inflicted on British prestige," if the crime went unpunished. Nor was his lordship more explicit or helpfully critical, if Reuter's summary does him justice, when he declared it to be "essential to adopt a policy which would prevent a recurrence of these tragedies by removing the cause."

The destructive portions of Lord Curzon's speech in fact, are not followed by any constructive proposals. He would have the existing fabric demolished, but he does not hint at what he would have Government erect in its room. If the existing policy is to be stigmatised as one of "unlimited payments," how is the force to be created which is "wanted in Southern Persia to collect revenue, patrol the country, and chastise troublesome tribes"? The Persian imperial coffers have notoriously gone several stages below depletion point. It is true, that the political and commercial importance of the neutral zone is apparently not fully appreciated. But if the legitimate British sphere of influence is to remain without any tangible results of nominal British control, owing to lack of funds, it need not surprise us that the neutral zone has not received the attention, which was its due only as a matter of secondary consideration. Almost in the same breath Lord Curzon insists on the recognition of changed conditions, and on the obvious fact that "as long as the neutral sphere remained a neutral sphere, they were not entitled, to pour out British and Indian money as they were doing." Does he mean that the neutral zone should be trespassed upon and converted to an additional area under British charge? How is that to be affected, without the essential means,—money and troops,—and the consequences which he repudiates in anticipation? If the Anglo-Russian compact, which our present Viceroy was instrumental in arranging, is a "mistake," is there not some risk of stultifying ourselves by adhering with slavish docility to its letter? As Lord Curzon says we should do.

Lord Morley's sketch of the seven commandments framed by himself for the guidance not merely of the present by any future Government, in reply to Lord Curzon, does not carry us much father towards the devising of any elaborate practical scheme for the better Government of Persia. The list is remarkable only for the fact that "the Good of Persia" occupies the third place. The eighth commandment leaves us less cold. We must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiments of the Mahomedans of India. In view of the apprehended coercion of Turkey, Lord Morley's observations acquire special significance, and though primarily applicable to Persia they hold good with much greater force in the case of the Ottoman Empire. "There was at present" we are quite prepared to agree "among the Mahomedans throughout the world a feeling of soreness at the ill-fate befalling the Mahomedan communities which might become dangerous." As compared with the vast bulk of Sunnis, the Shia minority residing in India, would scarcely count if common calamities had not largely obliterated the lines of sectional and schismatic demarcations. The Sunnis of India cannot be said to cherish the same sentiments of traditional religious reverence towards Persia, which they evince towards the kingdom and capital of the vicegerent of the Prophet. Nevertheless the continued misfortunes of Iran have touched responsive chords in the Islam world of India, and Lord Morley has not overdrawn the situation in proclaiming that, if the uneasy feeling in India were supported by any transactions of a character which might even seem unfriendly in the reconstitution of Persia, "though no open sedition might occur, yet by unfriendly conduct in Persia we should be silently diminishing the capital of good will and loyalty which now happily exists among Indian Mahomedans." As regards railways, it is interesting to note that for the present, there is no prospect of a line beyond Teheran, which seems to indicate that the perfectly amicable discussion on the question of the Batum-Teheran line had for its result the near realization of this long-cherished Russian project.

BRITISH POLICY IN TIBET.

British policy in regard to Tibet has advanced somewhat since Lord Morley's early days at the India Office, when he did his best to lock bolt and bar the door, and almost repudiated any British concern in the country. Circumstances have changed it is true. For one thing Lord Morley is no longer at the India Office and speaks as the mouth-piece of Sir Edward Grey; for another China has forced the British Government to concern herself more closely with Tibet; and the Dalai Lama has sought our protection. But none the less it is hard to recognise in the Lord Morley who enunciated the Government's Tibetan policy in the House of Lords on Monday, the Mr. Morley, who as Secretary of State did his best to wipe Tibet off the slate. However, existing facts have to be recognised, and everything that Lord Morley had to say on Monday was entirely satisfactory. China has withdrawn the proclamation which declared Tibet to be a Chinese province—we presume at the instance of the British Government. There is to be a conference at Simla—when the Chinese emissary gets there—in which China and Tibet will be the protagonists and Great Britain "the honest broker," with an eye to her own—that is India's—interests. As Lord Morley put it, the last thing Britain desired was to interfere with the internal affairs of Tibet, and, he might have added, to see anybody else interfering with them. Great Britain will be a party to the negotiations and to the resulting convention. If this does not mean that China's position in Tibet will be exactly what Britain desires it to be, and that Tibet will more than ever look to us as the protector, the Governments in Whitehall and in Simla have been and will be merely wasting their time. In the meanwhile, Russia having much to do elsewhere and several other demands to make on our patience, is quite content to leave Tibet alone; and it is some relief to learn that the irrepressible M. Darjieff had no kind of commission from the Dalai Lama and no permission to conduct a mission or enter into any kind of agreement with Mongolia.

BARTER IN DECORATIONS.

Commenting on the silent philanthropy of the unknown American who was reported the other day to have contributed twenty millions sterling to charity, the "Rast Goftar" remarks that "title-hunters may call him names and doubt his sanity, others may call him a philanthropist and a benefactor, we for one regard him as a great cynic, for we have not seen a more telling commentary ever attempted on the futility of hunting for honours." The journal is reminded of Lord Sydenham's novel process of benefiting this city, for his Lordship "enriched the Bombay public to the tune of several lakhs of rupees by the exchange of titles for money given towards charitable purposes." If there are men who own enormous wealth, no portion of which they would part with for objects which aim at the mere good of others, except for a consideration in decoration to be presented perhaps in the full gaze of an envious Durbar, "the measure robs no one save the person who submits himself willingly to the tapping process and allows his pocket to be relieved of a superfluous burden." The measure fails to deceive any one barring the rich recipient of the title deficient in self-respect "who insults his own personality by deeming it to be so low" as to need a decoration to restore himself to his proper place in his own estimation. Whatever the material value of the benefactions to Bombay thus acquired, there is no mistaking the moral degradation of civic honours implied in the principle of holding them out to would-be builders of schools or hospitals. To honour philanthropy is a noble act of the State; to purchase it is a degradation of the community.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Willingdon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbit and Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, paid an informal visit to the Poona Silk and Cotton Mill yesterday afternoon. Her Excellency was received at the gate by Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amirchand and Mr. Chetubhoy Balmokand, Agents of the Mill, and were conducted round the factory. From the gate to the extensive buildings the place was decorated lavishly with bunting and Union Jacks were flying on the tops of the factory. Her Excellency was shown first the raw cotton, how it was cleaned and spun into yarn, and how the yarn is afterwards made into cloths of various colours. In the Mill office a very large table yas laid out with a variety of samples of silk and cotton cloths, somewhat like an exhibition. Her Lordships evinced great interest in all that she saw, and was very pleased with the beautiful samples of silk, etc. After remaining over an hour at the Mill Lady Willingdon motored away to Ganeshkhind. In honour of the visit the Mills were closed for the remainder of the working day.

H. M. S. Philomel.

H. M. S. Philomel, which has just returned from the Persian Gulf, after three and a half months' absence from Bombay, has gone into the Bombay Government Dockyard to undergo the customary annual survey and refit. It will be remembered that just before she sailed from Bombay in April a letter appearned in the London papers making an allegation of unfitness regarding some of the ships in the British Navy. The Philomel was mentioned in this category and much natural indignation was felt by the entire ship's company at the stigma cast on their vessel. The allegation of unfitness of any sort was officially denied at the time, and now that the Philomel has returned to Bombay again, looking as trim as ever, all aboard her emphatieally reiterate that she is as fit as any boat of her own class afloat.

Anthropological Society.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-night. The papers to be read are "The Celebration of Nine Nights and the Bhavais" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A., and "A Few Tibetan Customs, and a Few Thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi B.A., Ph. D.

Finance Department Probationers.

The following Press communique has been issued:—A competitive examination for the selection of probationers for two vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1913. Only nominated candidates may appear at the examination. All particulars regarding which will be found in the Finance Department Resolution No. 281 dated the 17th January 1911, published on pages 42-44 of part 1 of "Gazette of India" dated the 21st January 1911 or can be ascertained from Local Governments and Directors of Public Instruction.

A Parliamentary Divorce.

Reuter announces that Mr. Carr-Gomm, M.P., has been granted a divorce, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, late Member for Lecester, being the co-respondent. It will be remembered that Mr. Crawshay-Williams recently gave up the safest Liberal seat in England, and he has had to sacrifice brilliant prospects as a politican. At one time he "devilled" for Mr. Churchill, and later was one of Mr. Lloyd George's satellites. Mr. Crawshay-Williams is, a great authority on the East. By his book "Across Persia: Some Problems of To-day," he became, as it were the Lord Ronaldshay of Radicalism. He and Mr. Carr-Gomm were at Eton together and at Oxford. They both belong to Brooks's, and as amateur soldiers their respective military reputations are about on a par. On the now famous Eighty Club tour in Ireland they were inseparable. Mrs. Carr-Gomm acompanied the party, but Mrs. Crawshay-Williams only joined towards the end of the programme. A Home journal remarks that it would be hard to find a pair of prettier women, more daintily costumed. They were welcome visitants at Liberal receptions and were universally popular on the Terrace and at dinner parties. Mrs. Crawshay-Williams, adds the journal, is the mother of a couple of delightful children.

Ex-Colonial Secretaries.

The death of Mr. Lyttelton brings attention to the remarkable number of ex-Colonial Secretaries still living. His death reduces the number to six; but there is not one whose record can compare with that of Mr. Chamberlain. His predecessors in the post include Viscount Knutsford and Viscount St. Aldwyn, the latter having served in this capacity over thirty years ago; while among his successors were the Earl of Elgin, the Marquis of Crewe, and Mr. Lewis Harcourt. The "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks Mr. Chamberlain, must be the most "biographed" statesman on record. The fifteen columns of the British Museum Catalogue which are devoted to him contain the names of upwards of forty books which deal with either serious "Lives" or studies of him at some period or his career.

Passenger Airships.

Comment has been made often enough on the fact, that while aviation has advanced so far in Germany that there is a successful airship passenger service in that country; in England there has as yet been no attempt at such a thing. An aeronautical correspondent of a London contemporary gives some interesting details of the German service. Last season, during seven months the German passenger Zeppelin airships, the Deutschland, the Viktoria Luise, and the Schwaben, made 200 voyages in the Rhine district, carried 5,000 passengers, and covered an aggregate of 25,000 miles. Not one person received any personal injury. But this passenger service would never have come into existence, and could not be carried out, were it not for the fact that the German Government has bought, and continues to buy, Zeppelin airships for the Army and Navy. Military airships are the bulk of the Zeppelin business. Even so, the charge for a two hours' passenger trip is £10, which works out at one shilling and seven pence a minute. Even then it does not pay.

British Scheme Far Off.

A British scheme, however, is now being organised. A syndicate has been formed as a preliminary to starting a company. The promoters have agreements with the maker of an airship that is not an untried vessel, as some, speaking prematurely, have said, but a well-tried and approved craft; also with the one maker of big airship envelopes in Europe, and not, as the same persons have indicated, with an experimental envelope or fabric. But, it is stated, those who hold these contracts, and are making the necessary plans, have no hope of beginning an airship service for a long time to come. Millions of money could not work miracles, and it is quite impossible for England to have an airship service, in the German sense of the world, this summer, or even next.

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty four hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning there were four attacks and four deaths from plague in Bombay out of a total mortality of 71. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 96 and for the year before 76. The plague attacks were reported from Khara Talao, Bhuleshwar, Parel and Worli. There were no attacks of cholera nor of small-pox recorded. Out of 1,212 rats caught during the same period by the Municipal rat-catchers, eleven were found to be plague infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday was a fine day and despite two sharp showers in the forenoon the sun shone brightly so that, with the help of a pleasant breeze, the roads, which the rain of the past two days had rendered inconveniently muddy, dried up. The respite in the rain was welcomed by the public. The weather again changed, however, and there was a slight drizzle at 2 a.m.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME,

DRAFT LEGISTATION READY.

It is understood that the Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the Hindu University and it is expected Lord Crewe's reply will reach Simla before the Government break up for Delhi.

It is believed that the Government of India have dealt with the whole scheme generously and it will now remain for the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Molaviya and other promoters to give a definite start early next year and complete the arrangements for laying the foundation of the proposed University. The only other important point for the Government to proceed with is legislation for incorporation of the university, and it is understodd that the draft is ready.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

TANGISTAN COAST BOMBARDED.

VILLAGES DESTROYED BY LANDING PARTY.

CAPTURE OF THE CHIEF TOWN.

SHARP LESSON TO TRIBESMEN.

H. M. S. Philomel which arrived in Bombay two days ago from the Persian Gulf which she has been patrolling since April last in connection with gun-running, has now come into the Bombay Government Dockyard to undergo her annual survey and refit, prior to her transferance to the New Zealand station. The Philomel is at present lying at the North Wall, and yesterday, the whole of the ship's company was exceptionally busy in disembarking ammunition amongst other things. A continal stream of men each bearing 45 lbs shells left the gangways to transfer their formidable burdens to the Arsenal all working with a will, in anticipation of the long awaited leave ashore in a civilised port.

UNEVENTFUL PATROL WORK.

During the three and a half months which the Philomel has spent in the Gulf, she, with the other patrol boats, H. M. S. Pelorus and H. M. S. Sphinx, has had her share of adventure, and brings back with her detailed news of the affray on the Tangistan coast, in connection with which the Admiralty at Home announced on June 17 last that one man had been killed and five wounded. Leaving Bombay on April 11, the Philomel reached Henjan Island, her base of operations in the Gulf, about five days later. From that time until June she was engaged in the usual patrol work which entails the stopping of any suspicious dhow by firing first a blank shot, and, if necessary, ball, across the bows of the vessels, which on heaving to, is searched.

SIX DHOWS CAPTURED.

During this time the Philomel called at Muscat and Linga and nothing of event happened until about June 10. About this time the Philomel captured three dhows and the Pelorus and Sphinx another three between them, all of which were towed to Kharaj Island for custody. Subsequent to this the Philomel left Linga while the Spinx and the Pelorus were at Bushire. The Philomel experienced a howling gale for four days, subsequent to which she was joined by the other two vessels off the Tangistan coast. This territory comprises a strip of about thirty miles of coast line on the eastern shores of the Gulf, and the inhabiting tribes, who are Arabs, pay allegiance to a sheikh named Ras Ali, who considers himself, in an abstract way, tributary to Persian rule.

STEAM PINNANCE FIRED ON.

The Philomel, the Pelorus and the Sphinx were cruising off the villages of Karri and Madoomari on June 13 when one of the Pelorus' boats, a steam pinnace, on board which was the Senior Naval Officer, was making a survey of the coast, she was fired on from the shore near the latter village. In consequence of this, it was thought necessary to give the tribesmen a warning and on the evening of June 14, the village was bombarded for about twenty minutes, during which time twenty-five shells were fired. The bombardment took place when the ships were five miles distant from the shore, and, although the gunners found their range in remarkably quick time, it was somewhat hard to gauge the effect of the shots owing to the configuration of the sand dunes, behind which the tribesmen found ample cover. The villages are built of tenacious mud mixed with stones through which rifle bullets cannot penetrate, but a well-directed shot from a shell makes short work of the crude fortifications.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

The evening's bombardment did appear to have impressed the unruly inhabitants sufficiently, so, on June 15, after another preliminary bombardment, sixteen boats from the three ships, containing a landing party of about 300 men with maxims were towed by a launch towards the shore. In the meantime the tribesmen, who were subsequently found to be armed with Mannlincher rifles, took advantage of the cover of the sand hills and opened a desultory fire from all sides, on the landing party while they were coming through the surf, with the result that five men were wounded and one was killed. One of the wounded men was Stoker Wilson of the Philomel who was shot in the muscles of the shoulder. No further casualties were inflicted until the party had been safely landed, upon which the tribesmen retreated inland still keeping well under cover of the innumerable sand hills which made the chances of the British force returning their fire to any effect almost impossible. Indeed, according to some of the landing party, it was difficult to locate the exact places from where the sniping was directed and impossible to find a target at which to return fire. When it was found that the tribesmen had fled inland, their villages were razed to the ground.

ATTACK ON DILWAH.

As fines could not be extracted from the refactory tribesmen, a further punitive step was deemed necessary and about June 24 a landing party reinforced by 200 officers and men of the 2nd Rajputs, having with them eight maxim guns, proceeded inland towards Dilah, the chief town of Tangistan, which is situated about five miles from the coast. On their way the party met with some opposition from tribesmen to the number of about 300, who hovered round their flank but would rarely come within range. A rush was made on the town of Dilwah in which there was some sharp fighting in which the Arabs lost about twenty men. The British force, who sustained no casualties on this occasion, were left in posssession of the town which they dismantled. A return was then made to the ships and all the dhows on the coast were burned as a warning to the Tangistanis. Apart from their illicit trade in guns this tribe is engaged in the pearl fisheries in the Gulf, and, as wood is scarce in the Gulf, the loss of the dhows should be a summary lesson to them.

It is interesting to know, in connection with recent bombardments, that one of the Philomel's guns was used by the Naval Brigade at the relief of Ladysmith during the South African War.

The Philomel will be in the Government Dockyard for about eight weeks after which she will leave for New Zealand waters. Before proceeding there she will call either at Singapore or Hong Kong to embark a new ship's company, but at present it is not known at which of these ports the change will be effected.

LABOUR UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 28.

While the Workers' Federation have declared their resolve to carry out a general strike, they intimate that they will keep the date secret.

It is believed in some quarters that large numbers of men, specially railway men, are not disposed to follow the militant leaders.

PANIC IN JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, July 29.

There is a huge demand here for food supplies. Householders are laying in large stocks owing to the fear that communications will be cut in the event of a strike.

TRADE STAGNANT.

Trade is stagnant. Merchants are cabling to their suppliers to cancel shipments of goods.

Uncertainty as to the date when the strike will be declared is making the public "panicky". It is expected that matters will be brought to a head in the next forty-eight hours.

"THE NATIVE DANGER."

A new element is the native danger which is shown to exist by the discovery of seditious literature in the native tongue, referring to trouble breaking out among the "white tribes".

HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION

DR. DE FILLIPI'S EXPEDITION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

GENDA, July 28.

Dr. De Filippi, the Himalayan explorer, has left for Bombay where the members of the new expedition will concentrate, and materials will be gathered together.

TURKISH ADVANCE.

POWERS' CHANGE OF FRONT.

SEPARATE NOTES TO BE SENT.

RUMANIA AND TURKEY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.

The Embassies have exchanged views on the subject of the Turkish advance, and it is understood that the original plan of collective representation to the Porte has been abandoned owing to the inability of the Powers to agree upon the wording of a joint Note. The Ambassadors will separately urge the Porte to withdraw within the Enos-Midia line.

Replying to a friendly warning from the King of Rumania, the Sultan repeated the recent arguments in the Note to the Powers in favour of a frontier following the River Maritza.

Special excursion trains will be run to Adrianople on Thursday to enable all wishing to do so to perform their Friday devotions in the Selimieh Mosque.

RUMANIANS CLOSE TO SOFIA.

BUKHAREST, July 29.

It is officially stated that the Rumanian advanced guard has halted east of Sofia, close to the city.

It is understood that Rumania has demanded the demolition of forts at Rustchuk and Shumla.

SOFIA THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

LONDON, July 29.

The Greek, Servian and Rumapian armies have cut all railways around Sofia.

The Bulgarian troops are concentrated in the capital where the inhabitants are threatened with famine.

The Bulgarians have asked Rumanians to consent to open the Varna line so that they may obtain provisions.

It is expected that Rumania will acquiesce.

AUSTRIA'S ARMY TO BE INCREASED.

VIENNA, July 29.

In consequence of changes in strategical conditions in South-Eastern Europe, the Austro-Hungarian army is to be considerably increased.

POWERS 'SHAMELESS PERFIDY."

MOSLEM MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 29.

At a Mahomedan meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Dewan Nasiruddin Ahmed, a unanimous resolution was passed expressing resentment at the "shameless perfidy" of the European Powers attempting to fetter Turkish liberty and action at this critical juncture in the Balkan situation by raising the question of a defunct treaty already disregarded by the Allies. The meeting also put on record its strong disapproval of the indiscreet excitability over the Turkish triumph displayed by Mr. Asquith in his latest pronouncement which the Mussalmans consider curiously out of keeping with the due conception of responsibility of the Empire and circumspection associated with British statesmanship.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

PRESIDENT ACCEDES TO AMERICAN DEMAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MEXICO, July 29.

President Huerta has acceded to the demands of the United States and has promised the prosecution of soldiers who were responsible for the shooting of Mr. Dixon and further will release Mr. Bissel and Mr. Macdonald.

EAST AFRICA WIRELESS STATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 29.

The Postmaster General announces that in consideration of the concession with regard to the great station in East Africa where the Marconi Company's patents are not protected, the Company has agreed to his proposals for the division of all royalties in a manner favourable to Government.

PERSIA AND TIBET.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

SOUTH AND NORTH.

LORD CURZON'S COMPARISON.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

OUR BASES OF POLICY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Curzon, moving for papers on Persia and Tibet, contrasted the anarchy in Southern Persia with comparative order in the North, due to the presence of 17,500 Russian troops. He questioned, however, whether the number of the latter did not exceed the requirements of law and order, did not infringe the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention, and was not inconsistent with the pretence of the continued independence of Persia, which we were always proclaiming. He, therefore, asked for an expression of opinion from the Government, and what efforts it was intended to make with a view to relaxing the conditions existing in Northern Persia.

PRESERVATION OF LAW AND ORDER.

He suspected that the despatch of troops to Persia was the residuum of a larger policy of protecting the trade routes, from which the Government shrank at the last moment. He unreservedly congratulated the Government on their withdrawal. He also unreservedly opposed the despatch of an expedition to avenge the death of Captain Eckford, which would probably lead to a military occupation; but if the murder went unpunished a terrible blow would be inflicted on British prestige. If we were not to undertake the preservation of law and order in Southern Persia ourselves, it was essential to adopt a policy which would prevent a recurrence of these tragedies by removing the cause.

THE SWEDISH GENDARMERY.

Lord Curzon paid a tribute to the Swedish Gendarmery officers, but said that all such a Gendarmery could do was to safeguard a few trade routes. What was wanted in Southern Persia was a force in the hands of a Persian Governor-General to collect revenue, patrol the country, and chastise troublesome tribes.

QUESTIONS OF FINANCE.

Turning to finance, Lord Curzon said Sir Edward Grey had described the Government's policy as one of unlimited patience. It was also one of unlimited payments. We were pouring money into a sieve. It was a stop-gap, stationary policy, and we ought to look deeper into the causes further afield for a remedy. The Government seemed to have forgotten the political and commercial importance of the neutral zone. It was impossible to continue vindicating British rights there when convenient and repudiating British responsibilities when inconvenient. The Government ought to have recognised that the conditions had changed, and as long as the neutral sphere remained a neutral sphere they were not entitled to continue to pour out British and Indian money as they were doing.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

We ought to support the authority of the Persian Government not only in one portion of the sphere, but over the whole, and assist to raise a force to restore order. We ought to pursue energetically a policy in regard to railways in the natural sphere. We ought to recognise that the Anglo-Russian Agreement was a mistake, though he did not propose that the Government should go behind Russia's back, but should act in co-operation with Russia and adjust its policy to facts.

TIBET.

Lord Curzon also asked for information regarding Tibet and the reported agreement between Tibet and Mongolia negotiated by M. Dorjieff.

LORD MORLEY.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Lord Morley denied that conditions in Persia were materially worse than before the Anglo-Russian Agreement. He would sketch the Government's policy, which was as much the Opposition's policy as the Government's, and from which he did not believe that any future Government would depart, in seven propositions:

First, the maintenance, in spirit and the letter, of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

Second, the maintenance of Persia's independence and avoidance of partition or any approach to it, economic, administrative or political.

Third, regard for Persia good.

Fourth, to uphold some form of constitutional government.

Fifth, to lose no chance of easing the distracted situation in which the Persian Government was, by counsel, attention and such assistance as from time to time the Government would think expedient to give.

Sixth, to enable Persia by money, or otherwise, to restore order on the southern roads.

Seventh, to avoid entangling ourselves in a policy of adventure in Southern Persia.

Lord Morley said he was inclined to add an eighth, namely, they must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of the Mahomedans of India.

FEELING OF INDIAN MAHOMEDANS.

There was at present among the Mahomedans throughout the world a feeling of soreness at the ill-fate befalling the Mahomedan communities which might become dangerous. If that feeling in India were strengthened by any transactions of an unfriendly, or apparently unfriendly, character in the reconstitution of Persia, though no open sedition might occur, yet by unfriendly conduct in Persia we should be silently diminishing the capital of good-will and loyalty which now happily existed among the Indian Mahomedans.

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

There was a considerable volume of trade going on with Persia. Reports for the March quarter showed that the roads northward of Shiraz were generally satisfactory. To-day he had learned that the Southern Customs receipts for the June quarter had increased by ten thousand sterling, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912. Success depended on the development of the Swedish gendarmery. It was something, in view of the disturbed state of Persia, that the conditions in Fars had not deteriorated.

RUSSIAN ROADS.

Lord Curzon had drawn too favourable a picture of the condition of Russian roads, for order was in no wise preserved in the whole of the North. Russia was discussing the question of a railway between Batoum and Teheran, perfectly amicably. At present there was no desire for a line beyond Teheran.

THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

Regarding the suggestion to abolish the neutral zone, leaving Persia in independence there, all he had to say was that Britain and Russia were working in complete accord, and no change in the status of the zone was being discussed.

CHINA AND TIBET.

Lord Morley reviewed relations between China and Tibet during the past two years. He was glad to state that the proclamation making Tibet a Chinese province, to which His Majesty's Government had specially demurred, was now withdrawn. China had accepted the principle that she was to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet. But many points were still open.

PROPOSED SIMLA CONFERENCE.

There was going to be a Conference, under our auspices, in which China and Tibet would be protagonists. We would be "the honest broker," but any honest broker with such interests as ours would keep his eye open. In fact it would be a tripartite Conference. We should be parties to the negotiations as they proceeded, and to the Convention which they hoped would result. The last thing Britain desired was to interfere with the internal affairs of Tibet. Our political interests there were confined to the maintenance of friendly relations with our neighbour, and peace and security on the frontier. Russia had been fully informed of our actions and intentions in all these transactions, and had entirely approved them. The Conference would meet in Simla in three weeks' time.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

"DEPRESSING AND HUMILIATING."

Lord Lansdowne said that the situation in Persia was depressing and humiliating. He had never opposed the Anglo-Russian Convention in principle, but he believed that it was a very bad bargain. He accepted Lord Morley's bases of our policy in Persia, but said they were as inconsistent with the policy of indifference as with a policy of partition. Nothing could be worse than a policy of adventure, but a policy of drift was as bad. Commercial railways were the best means of setting Persia on her feet, but as regards the Trans-Persian railway he hoped the Government would insist on conditions rendering it as innocuous as possible from the strategic point of view.

LORD CREWE.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Lord Crewe said there were signs of improvement in South Persia, which forbade one altogether to despair of the future. Britain and Russia alike recognised the need for an advance of four to six millions sterling; but there was no immediate prospect of such advance. There had been no progress recently with the Trans-Persian Railway project. It yet remained to be proved whether the scheme could be regarded as a paying commercial proposition, for which money could be raised publicly, for there had never been serious question of a Government guarantee. Nothing fresh had happened beyond the proposition for making a track to Teheran, which was entirely a matter for Russia. We were no more committed to this than we were to anything which could be described as a Trans-Persian railway.

BEST HOPE FOR PERSIA.

Lord Crewe agreed that the best hope for Persia would be the construction of commercial lines.

TURKEY AND THE GULF.

Dealing with an allusion by Lord Curzon to Turkey's troublesome claims to authority and suzerainty over certain parts of the Gulf, Lord Crewe said he was glad to say there was every prospect of a satisfactory agreement, Turkey showing a disposition to meet us in a friendly spirit as regards all places in the Gulf.

TIBET AND MONGOLIA.

With regard to the reported agreement between Tibet and Mongolia, Lord Crewe did not know what M. Dorjieff had done, but we had been categorically informed that he had no kind of commission from the Dalai Lama, and no permission to conduct a mission or enter into any kind of agreement with Mongolia.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

BOMBARDMENT OF WOOSUNG.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, July 29

After two quiet nights firing was resumed on Monday evening, shells flying over the foreign settlement. One burst in the gardens, and a boy who was listening to a band was injured. It is expected that cruisers will bombard Woosung forts to-day.

HONG-KONG, July 29.

The Consuls have instructed British river steamers at Canton to be in readiness to embark women and children in case of emergency.

ATTACK ON HOLLOWAY.

SUFFRAGETTES DEMAND MISS KENNEY'S RELEASE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 29.

Three hundred East End suffragettes attacked Holloway prison late last night, demanding the release of Miss Kenney, who was re-arrested yesterday.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVORCE.

MR. CRAWSHAY-WILLIAMS CO-RESPONDENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 28.

Mr. Carr-Gomm, M.P., has been granted a divorce, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, late Member for Leicester, being co-respondent.

MURDER OF A RYOT.

FATAL ENDING OF AGRARIAN DISPUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, July 29.

Mr. Austin Rendall, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, yesterday sentenced two cultivators who are cousins named Turia and Raghabarva, to death for murdering another cultivator named Pooran and for having attempted to murder Pooran's wife and daughter, the alleged motive for the crime being that Pooran had displaced Turia from the cultivation of half of a field which Turia had held at a very cheap rental for a number of years.

DIAMOND HARBOUR CYCLONE.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AVERTED.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Further details of the disastrous effects of the recent cyclone on Diamond Harbour, says the "Englishman," show that the town had a narrow escape from destruction. The storm which passed near Calcutta not only did much damage in Diamond Harbour but, to make matters worse, the Hooghly threatened to burst its bounds. People were panic-stricken and many of them left the place for Calcutta.

ENORMOUS TIDAL WAVE.

A tidal wave of enormous dimensions at one time threatened to sweep away Diamond Harbour near the Custom House. It lashed in fury against the bund and every moment the bund was expected to give way near the Magistrate's house. Concrete blocks and stonework protecting the bund were reduced to atoms and even a portion of the bund was also washed away.

TOP OF DAK BANGALOW BLOWN AWAY.

A part of the top of the Dak bangalow known as the "Old Post Office" was blown away by a severe gale accompanying the tidal wave to a considerable distance. Innumerable huts were washed away by the rising waters and the river banks were covered with the wreckage of hundreds of country boats.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

At one time the position became so dangerous that orders were issued to release under trial prisoners in case of the bund being swept away which was then considered imminent. No sooner was it known that the authorities feared the worst than the people fled pell-mell towards Calcutta while others sought refuge in places they considered safe from ravages of the tidal wave.

MAGISTRATE PREVENTS STAMPEDE

Mr. Crosse, Magistrate, had no little difficulty in preventing a general panic and stampede.

It is stated that if the river had risen just an inch more Diamond Harbour to-day would have been a scene of desolation and many lives would have been lost. The Superintending Engineer of Public Works Department and the Commissioner visited Diamond Harbour after the panic among people had somewhat subsided but it is feared that unless Government takes immediate steps to provide safeguards against a sudden rise of the river there will sooner or later be a great loss of life and property at Diamond Harbour as it is on river level in normal times and in places below river level.

NEW DELHI.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

A Delhi correspondent states that the Viceroy was much pleased with the signs, when he was at Delhi last week, of the preliminary work done on the southern site and the general progress made in preparing the plans. It is understood as regards the new Cantonment project an estimate is being prepared and building operations will begin in October. Lines for the Indian Infantry will probably first be taken in hand as it is desired to secure the evacuation of the unhealthy barracks at Daryaganj as soon as possible. The Cavalry lines to the north-west of the Ridge are also in bad repair and it is not considered advisable to spend much money upon them. In view of the transfer of troops to the new Cantonment within the next two years the Military Works Department will undertake the building of British barracks and Indian lines at the same time, but new roads are to be made to give communications into the Cantonment area to the west of southern Ridge.

ATTEMPT ON SIR LOUIS DANE.

REPORT CONFIRMED OF INTENDED OUTRAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, July 29.

Referring to the alleged attempt to bomb Sir Louis Dane, the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes that it has received private information of an unquestionable character that the story published in Karachi a few days ago was substantially correct. The operations of friends of India irreconcilables resident in France, says the "Gazette," are being carefully watched by the French police and if latter thought fit to warn Sir Louis Dane we may be sure that the apprehensions entertained were well founded.

BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR P. MEHTA CONDEMNS TIME LIMIT.

SIR R. LAMB'S REPLY.

GOVERNOR'S FIRST BUDGET SPEECH.

TALUKDARI BILL POSTPONED.

MR. SAMALDAS'S RESOLUTION.

POONA, July 29.

The Council resumed at 11-30 this morning under the presidency of His Excellency, all the Executive and Hon. members being present. The visitors' gallery was less full than yesterday.

References to the Budget were again made.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard was the first to speak. He referred to the way of communications in the Southern Districts and what had been done in the way of improvement of communications. He detailed the number of bridges and causeways which the Government had undertaken and which now connected up without a break the road between Poona and Bangalore and he thanked Government on behalf of the Southern Division for these improvements.

Regarding the question of sanitation the speaker said there was scarcely a town in the Southern Division that had not received large grants for this purpose. Dharwar had received Government grants of Rs. 26,000 which was only a portion of the larger sums that were to be allotted for its waterworks. In addition other towns also have been given grants for sanitation and surface drainage schemes.

He was sorry to see the Government had not found money for the Carnatic College. The need of the college he said was well known. The Committee interested in the project had only been able to raise Rs. 13,000 He had received a telegram that the Lingayat community could now guarantee a lakh of rupees and with this he hoped the Committee could approach the Government with their scheme.

SIR. P. MEHTA.

TIME LIMIT OBJECTED TO.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he had been ploughing the fields of the Budget for the last 20 years and on this occasion he did not especially intend to speak. But he heard the remarks of Mr. Sharp and he found it difficult to keep his resolution.

The speaker then went on to complain of the time limit of twenty minutes allowed to each member at Budget discussions, and in doing so he said: "It looks as if we members were going for an obstacle race and told to move as quickly as possible to reach the goal in twenty minutes at the outset" (laughter). It was not possible to touch all points mentioned in the Budget but even in the time alloted it was impossible to deal with even two or three points as he intended to do. Even up to the present moment the Viceregal Council Members were allowed to speak on matters of general interest on the days on which the Budget debate was held, and to introduce subjects with which the Budget had no direct bearing. Sir Pherozeshah quoted a passage from Sir Guy Fleetwod Wilson's speech to show the procedure followed in the Imperial Council. It was impossible, he said, to meet all arguments Hon. Members wanted to put forward in twenty minutes, the time allowed by the rules of procedure, and he strongly appealed to His Excellency to make the necessary changes in the existing rules. He drew the attention of His Excellency to rule, 30, which he thought left the matter to the discretion of the Governor. He regretted that the old system was not strictly adhered to in the matter of primary condition.

MORE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

He was not in favour of free and compulsory education but they should have a systematic programme, and that primary schools, he thought, ought to be increased by about 500 a year. It was complained that the secondary schools had got in a bad state owing to the fact that it was dominated by the matriculation examination. What should be done to elevate the status of the teachers when they would get what they wanted from the secondary schools? He pointed to the German system as an example to be imitated. The reduction of the subjects in the B.A., course, he thought, would deteriorate the class of graduates. He ventured to say the words that "clouds of fraction fighting" might be swept away. He repudited the aspersion contained in it and said that it was not this sentiment that had guided them in the discussion, but the true interests of education. He would like to say more on other subjects. He concluded with a request that the question of free discussion by members on the Budget might be allowed.

MR. UPSANI.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani followed the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah. He offered some general observations on the Budget. He urged that in famine years the ryots would be leniently treated in the matter of collections of land revenue. He also emphasized the necessity of providing them with means of communication. He asked Government to request the Public Works Department to open more roads in West Khandesh.

MR. PARANJPYE.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye who followed Mr. Upsani, said that the rise in income tax in Poona City, 56 per cent, has caused a certain amount of discontent in the City. It is said that this rise is due to great care and accuracy in assessment which means a vote of censure on the former revenue officers. He was sorry that the reply given by Mr. Sharpe to Mr. Naik in regard to his suggestion of a separate Superintendent for students in hostels was rather unsatisfactory. Those who know something about these matters will see how impossible it is for one man after doing his other duties to supervise hostels. He therefore favoured the appointment of a separate officer for students' hostels. Regarding the public school intended to be started at Poona on the lines of the public schools at Elton and Harrow, the speaker doubted the necessity of such a school for the sons of persons whose backs were quite able to bear the burden of their education.

MR. BHURGRI.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurguri in the course of the debate explained the system adopted with regard to the Jamroo Sanal (in Sind). He asked Government what they would gain by alloting certain places at which water could be taken by zemindars instead of leaving this to the option of the zamindars. If they took water from other than the allotted place they were fined and urged the Government to look into the matter.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

In summing up the Budget debate Sir Richard Lamb said he would like to acknowledge the appreciation of members who had praised the Budget. This praise, he said, was due to those who had made the Budget, viz., the Chief Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and others responsible. He said that the points of discussion raised by most of the members were irrelevant. It had been agreed in the present stage of the Budget, that discussions should be confined to the Budget and hence the time limit was necessary and any matters of general interest should be the subject of specific resolutions. It was not possible for one member to deal with all questions affecting the different subjects of administration and therefore, when discussing the Budget, it was intended to stick even more closely to time.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

Sir Richard then proceeded to deal with points raised by Hon. Members. A good many members, he said, had spoken of village sanitation. It was very necessary that villages should be sanitated but the difficulty was financial. A member had suggested that one-third of the income from villages be earmarked for particular purposes. This, the speaker said, was impracticable in view of the shrinkage of the income of the local boards which would seriously restrict their sphere of usefulness and hamper the boards. He would advocate a system of leading, not of compulsion, such matters, which he considered best in the long run..

He was sorry he could not deal with the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah and Mr. Parekh on the revision of land assessment as the matters were irrelevent.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

In regard to Sir Ebrahim Rahimatoolah's remarks on the Prince of Wales Museum the speaker said the establishment charges had been reduced to 6 per cent and 1½ per cent for tools and plant, and this had been agreed to during Lord Sydenham's time.

Another point which had been raised was the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and was being gone into by the Government. The question of the Carnatic College was before the Council before this and in view of the fact that the Lingayet community had come forward with the requisite funds it might be possible for Government to take steps to see that the College would take material shape. In conclusion he asked that if speakers wished to have information on any subject they might write to him and send him a copy of their speeches which would enable him to prepare his reply.

H. E'S. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

NOT "BOLSTERING UP AN UNPOPULAR BUDGET."

His Excellency then concluded the debate on the Budget with the following remarks:—I understand that it is usually the custom for the President to say a few words at the conclusion of the debate on the Budget. Most frankly I say to the Hon. Members, however, that I think it would be wasting time if I add one short word of additional remark to the very full and very well reasoned answer that has been given by my Hon'ble colleague to the various speeches that have been made during the meeting. Besides I may tell you that another reason for not wasting your time that I am not a member of the Government endeavouring to bolster up an unpopular Budget of an unpopular Chancellor of the Exchequer giving criticism to a very adverse councillor. My duty is, as a member of the Government to reiterate what my Hon. friend has already done. That is to express our thanks for the congratulations we have received from the Members of the Council at the very satisfactory statement which my Hon. friend has been able to produce. Now I have to say a very few words on my first Budget debate. It is that what I have listened to as President is full of interest. I am sure the many suggestions that have been made by various members will be carefully considered and will be given attention to by the Government.

SIR P. MEHTA'S "ALARMING" PLEA.

I am glad that my Hon. colleague agrees with me that I have given considerable latitude to the Hon. Members in the way they made their speeches, but I understand from my Hon. friend Sir P. Mehta that he is rather inclined to disagree with my point of view. The position he takes in this, and it is a matter for very serious consideration that on this day and on this debate there should be a general discussion without time limit over the whole area of the administration of the Government. This proposition to my mind is of an alarming chaarcter but I say that it will receive consideration at the hands of the Government. Although I speak with great diffidence I make the observation that I understand that the regulations have been altered from time to time during the last few years by which not only the Finance Committee go into the details of the Budget before it would come up for discussion but also members can move resolutions and propose amendments before and bring up the question before the Council which might be answered by the particular department of the administration of the policy which he wishes to bring forward. I most sincerely hope that the present happy time may continue so that we may have the satisfaction in future years of having done really useful work on behalf of this presidency.

Referring to numerous requests for giving of larger grants for sanitation and primary education his Excellency said that the Government was aware that this was only a question of demand and supply. He had, his Excellency in concluding said, been referred to by his Hon. colleague when he introduced his budget as having some influence on the monsoon but although it was not in his power he sincerely hoped that favourable conditions would continue.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM BILL.

Then the Bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act of 1909 came up for first reading. The subject was introduced by Hon. Mr. Claude Hill who proposed that the standing rules be suspended and the Bill be passed through the first reading. Hon. Mr. Godbole seconded this.

The Hon. Sir P. Mehta saw one difficulty which was the bringing of the tramway siding nearer to Elphinstone College which he said the Municipal Corporation might not see their way to accord their sanction. The Bill passed through first reading as also second and third reading and was passed into law.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT BI L.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani then introduced the Bill further to amend Municipal Act of 1888 for second reading. He briefly dwelt on its contents and requested that Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee's amendment be withdrawn in view of noncontentious nature of the Bill. This was done by the Hon. Member.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta supported the second reading which he said had emerged from the select committee in a very acceptable form. The Corporation was anxious, he said, to conduct a campaign against mosquitos and malaria and the Bill had his cordial support.

The Hon. Mr. Orr also spoke on the value of the early passing of the Bill and dwelt on the necessity for the destruction of mosquitos and described how they breed and propagate where least expected. The Bill then passed through second and third readings and was passed into law.

TALUKDAR'S BILL POSTPONED.

SIR R. LAMB AND THE DEPUTATIONS.

POONA, July 29.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb proposed that the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Gujrat Talukdars be postponed. It was he said in compliance with the request of the Government of India that the Bill was to be postponed, and he asked that the Bill be again sent back to the Select Committee with instructions to report after two months from the date instructions are received from the Government of India. If the instructions were not favourable and further discussion between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay resulted, there would be a further delay for the meeting of the Select Committee. He suggested that, if possible, the Committee should meet at Mahableshwar during October.

The speaker explained how it was that he was unable to meet the deputation which waited on him at Bombay. In the first instance he said a letter which he had addressed to one of the members of the deputation went out by mistake, only with the name and no address. On the second occasion, the speaker forgot to put the date down on his list of engagements and so did not meet the deputation a second time. When the deputation met him after all, he found none of members could speak English. This necessitated the services of an interpreter who was certainly a very good man. The matter was then discussed. In referring to the formation of the Select Committee, Sir Richard said that from experience they had found that the larger the Committee, the more unwieldy it was. The Committee consisted of nine members which had been considered quite sufficient.

In rising to speak, the Hon. Setalvad said it was within the power of Government to ascertain the views of the Talukdars, either by a commission or by other means. He was quite satisfied that the Bill was to be postponed and he trusted Government would endeavour to obtain information on the contested points. In introducing legislation of such important character, it was essential for Government to win over the people whom the legislation was intended to benefit and he thought Government would be right if in the first place they took steps to ascertain the views of those whom its provisions affected.

After Mr. Setalvad had spoken in favour of the postponement of the Talukdari Bill the Council adjourned for lunch.

SIR P. MEHTA URGES POSTPONEMENT.

On assembling Sir Pherozeshah took up the thread of the argument in favour of postponement of the Talukdari Bill. He congratulated the Government on this step and said the hon. mover Sir Richard Lamb, had taken a certain amount of credit to himself, but he thought there was something else besides what Sir Richard had said was the reason for this postponement. He said the widespread excitement which the Bill had created among those whom it affected was very sincere. The people whom it had concerned, the speaker went on to say, had shown something quite contrary to their usual apathy and he thought it would be advisable, though they were ignorant people in some cases to give their reasons due and careful consideration.

He next dwelt on the formation of the Select Committee, which he considered ought to be strengthened by the addition of two more members viz. Hon. Mr. Setalvad and the Hon. Mr. Patel. Continuing Sir Pherozeshah said that the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb had made it perfectly clear how it was that he had not received the deputations and knowing him as they did, they never for a moment had any intention of imputing dishonourable motives.

This was supported by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpaye and the Hon. Mr. Upasani.

ADDITIONS TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir Richard Lamb rose to reply and in doing so he said he was glad to hear from Hon. Mr. Setalvad that he had agreed to modify his amendment. On the other hand, he would like to mention that a second deputation had waited on him and had asked to be included in the scope of the Bill, in view of the largely supported amendment, to increase the strength of the Select Committee. He could not see his way to reject it but for reasons (which he mentioned) he wished to propose a third member, namely the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael. Accordingly the names of the additional members were Mr. Jukes, Talukdari Settlement Officer who replaced Mr. Tupper who had retired from Council, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Patel and Mr. Carmichael.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

MR. SAMALDAS'S RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas then moved the following resolution:—That this Council recommends that provision be made for the medical inspection of children immediately before, or at the time of, or as soon as possible after, their admission to a Government or Municipal School, at least in places where Government Medical Officers are available; and subsequently on such other occasions as the Governor in Council may direct; and that arrangements be made for attending to the health and physical condition of children educated in such schools.

NEED FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING

In moving the above resolution Mr. Samaldas said that physical training is coming to be looked upon as a function of the school but this could not be properly undertaken without a preliminary medical examination. The remarks of Dr. Duke's in regard to the physique of the English nation apply with greater force in India where the vast majority of students, Parsis perhaps excepted, cared very little for outdoor exercise and led a purely sedantary life. The necessity of medical inspection was one of the subjects discussed at the last conference held under the Teachers Association and though no formal resolution was passed Mrs Henderson, as an educationist, and Sir Bhalchandra, as a medical man, emphasised the need of such inspection. Mr. Lallubhai was given to understand that the Zorastrian Conference had organised a systematic inspection of Parsee school children of Bombay. He pointed out that the parent is able to see from the medical inspection whether the boys physical condition is improving, is stationery or deteriorating. He thought it necessary to exclude from school boys who are suffering from infectious disease. He then went on to show how he had tried to follow the education of 1907, in wording his resolution after describing the various stages through which the system of medical inspection of boys is passing in the Continent. Mr. Lallubhai said in the initial stages the expense of such inspection and supervision will not be heavy as it will merely mean some slight remuneration to medical officers for the extra work they will have to do as the system spreads to all the schools. The expenditure will go on increasing but the extra amount will be very usefully spent for as Sir Lauder Brenton rightly says the medical examination of school children is but the means to an end for the development of perfect citizens.

DR. DE MONTE.

In supporting Mr. Lallubhai's resolution the Hon. Dr. DeMonte said that in view of the fact that the medical service is utterly inadequate and confined to towns and talukas head quarters principally Mr. Lallubhai has wisely restricted his recommendation to Government and Municipal Schools. In the next place the public should be educated to appreciate the necessity and advantages of that inspection before it can be made as thorough as it is in Western countries. He thought the importance of taking measures promptly on the lines suggested by the mover of the resolution cannot be exaggerated. The absence of such provision in the past was he thought to a certain extent less risky than its absence in the future is likely to be. It is urgently necessary that provision for medical inspection and also for medical relief must be extended *pari pasu* with facilities of education. He felt the experiment was worth making in institutions like orphanages where large numbers of children are brought up. Their first concern must be for the poor and neglected classes of children. He suggested the appointment of a committee consisting of representatives, medical and laymen to consider how effect may best be given to the recommendation embodied in the resolution.

MR. SHARPE.

After Dr. De'Monte had supported Mr. Lallubhai, the Hon. Mr. Sharp unfolded the scheme of medical inspection of school boys which he had submitted to the Government for acceptance. He said the five doctors who would have to be specially trained would cost about half a lakh and the provision of twenty-five doctors would raise the cost to 2½ lakhs. His proposal was that each of the schools chosen should be visited by the medical officer once a year. He included in his scheme only the secondary schools and the grant-in-aid schools. As for Municipal schools he thought those bodies can make their own arrangements for the medical inspection of the boys in their care. When we introduce this system of medical inspection we must see that the recommendation of the doctors are carried out. The question of medical inspection of girls will have to be held over till a supply of lady doctors is available.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Hon. Surgeon-General Stevenson remarked very few members realised the magnitude of the task. If the inspection was to be a reality it ought to be conducted by doctors specially qualified for the work. He instanced the difficulties of the diagnosis of tuberculosis and the refraction of the eye. He showed it was more than a day's work for one man to examine 50 boys supposing one boy's inspection took only 10 minutes. One doctor can he thought examine only 7,000 children in a year. He feared obstacles in this connection from ignorant parents. Hence he proposed it should first be confined to the higher schools.

SIR P. MEHTA.

Sir P. M. Mehta who followed thought that the salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 proposed by the Surgeon-General was too high, and from his experience as a layman he could say that the Government would be able to secure the services of Indian doctors for Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. He did not think that medical inspection would be resented by parents.

Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin favoured the withdrawal of the resolution.

MR. CLAUDE HILL.

After Mr. Setalvad and Rao Bahadur Rodda had spoken on the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill in the course of his speech ventured to submit that there were very great drawbacks, if not dangers, in proposing stray resolutions before this Council which if passed would commit the Government to a policy which it might be difficult to follow. He then suggested the addition of the words "As far as possible and the extent to which this may be found practicable" after the words "recommend that Mr. Lallubhai's resolution." The mover of the resolution having accepted Mr. Hill's suggestion the resolution was put to the vote and was declared to be unanimously passed.

After this the Hon. Mr. Upasani was permitted to withdraw the resolution standing in his name. He however requested the Government to furnish him with literature on the subject of his resolution.

SIR. J. JEEJEEBHOY.

AID FOR RELEASED PRISONERS.

Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., then moved the following:—That the Governor in Council may be pleased to carry out the suggestions contained in the recent report of the Committee on the subject of Released Prisoners' Aid Societies.

In moving his resolution, Sir Jamsetjee remarked that it was high time that some effort had been made to tackle the problem of the habitual criminal. It is not a generally admitted principle of all civilised Government that the State should not confine itself merely to punitive activity but should also support preventive and corrective measures. We should strive not only to prevent the manufacture of criminals, but also to cure the habituals of their recidierest propensities. After setting out some facts and figures, he showed how this new departure in the treatment of crime in Europe had been attended with very satisfactory results. To establish a system of after care for released prisoners would be justified by considerations of public interest as well as those of humanity. What a habitual criminal costs the community in prison is a mere trifle to what he costs when free, but the task of coping with this evil is so vast that one is apt to be staggered at the onset by the immensity of the problem. He thought it would be almost impossible to start Prisoners' Aid societies in this Presidency without the active co-operation and assistance of the Government. He therefore requested his Excellency to arrange in due course to convene a meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay when a society on the lines indicated in the report of the Committee could be founded under the auspices and direct encouragement of the head of the Government.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Khandallawalla and Sir Chinubhai Madhavlall supported Sir Jamsetjee both dwelling on the necessity of an institution proposed to be brought into existence by the resolution. Mr. Hill informed the Council that he was able to accept the resolution for which Sir Jamsetjee thanked the Government. The resolution was then unanimously passed and the Council adjourned till next day.

CHINESE-TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Apropos of Lord Morley's speech on the Tibetan question it may be stated that the Conference on the Chinese-Tibetan questions will consist of Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Longchen Sharta, Dalai Lama's representative and Mr. Iwen Chen, who formerly belonged to the Chinese Embassy in London.

Mr. Bell, Political Officer, Sikkim, will also come up to assist Sir Henry McMahon.

The Conference can not meet in three weeks as foreshadowed by Lord Morley, as the Chinese representative, Mr. Iwen Chen has not yet left Pekin, Considering the situation in China, it is impossible to say when he will leave and when the Conference will assemble at Simla.

Mr. Longchen Sharta has already left Gyangtse and will arrive at Darjeeling within next few weeks. He will come up to Simla to settle the preliminary details. The Conference, it is understood, will be entrusted to settle all outstanding questions between China and Tibet. It appears from Lord Morley's speech that the question whether China has sovereign or suzerain rights over Tibet has been settled.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION IN SIGHT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA July 29.

The Government of India have addressed the Provincial Governments on the advisability of undertaking Imperial Legislation on the question of Medical Registration. The object of the measure will be to deal with quack doctors whose numbers are increasing every year and also with bogus medical institutions and diplomas and degrees conferred by them. The Vaids and Hakims will be excluded from the purview of the measure. Already the Bombay Council has passed an Act which is working well and the Bengal Government is also following suit.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, July 29.

The Moslem University Foundation Committee held a general meeting at Aligarh, and was firm over getting the power of affiliation and would not agree to the power given to the Viceroy as Chancellor of the University to be vested in him as Governor-General in Council. The Committee would also name the University the "Moslem University." The Commmittee decided to send a deputation to the Viceroy. There was unanimity on the question of having a University and the Committee have sanctioned the interest of the University fund to be expended for the furtherance of the University scheme by increasing the staff of the college and enlarging the building and sending promising young members to England to be of use as professors in the University.

SUIT AGAINST TRAMWAY CO.

CALCUTTA DOCTOR'S "MODERATION."

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Mr. Gupta, Additional Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court, delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. S. N. Bannerjee claimed Rs. 810 from the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, in damages to his brougham by a collision with a tram-car. Furious driving was alleged against the Tramcar Company. In giving judgment in favour of the doctor for the amount claimed, the Judge said that the plaintiff had assessed the damages in loss of business and mental and physical pain at Rs. 200. The learned Judge said that so far as the claim was concerned he marvelled at the doctor's moderation, especially after the hearing of the evidence

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

MR. RASUL'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The latest development in the Calcutta University lectureship affair is the refusal of permission to Mr. Rasul to resume his lectures from 26th July last for which he had applied to the Senate. Mr. Rasul will now bring a suit against the University and the Secretary of State and he has assessed the damages at Rs. 50,000.

DAMAGE BY RAIN IN KARACHI.

GRAIN EXPORT MERCHANTS' HEAVY LOSSES.

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, July 29.

It rained in Karachi all last night and has been raining all to-day. This is almost a calamity in the height of the grain export season.

During the last downpour, three export firms are stated to have sustained damage to their goods by exposure to rain to the total amount of about four lakhs of rupees. The damage in the present downpour is unknown.

This affords a strong argument for the introduction of grain elevators.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The following officers have been selected to attend the army class at the London School of Economics commencing in October 1913: Capt. Ward, 2nd Lancers; Major Smith and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Supply and Transport Corps.

A proposal is under consideration to make four years the usual term for military reliefs in India thus ensuring coherent training of brigades.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon left Allahabad on Sunday. During his visit he inspected various regimental headquarters including those of the local volunteers. Sir R. Scallon will now spend some time at Lucknow after which he proposes to visit Assam.

SIR. JAMES MESTON AT CAWNPORE.

[Associated Press.]

CAWNPORE, July 29.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during his two days' stay in Cawnpore will pay visits to Christ Church College and the Balika Vidyala (Hindu girls school) and will probably interview Mahomedans in connection with the Mosque demolition.

There is however no truth in the statement that His Honour will lay the foundation of the new Civil Court buildings, the ceremony having been postponed for some time.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Messrs. F. A. Hadow and K. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assitant Engineer respectively, are appointed to officiate as Senior Deputy Agent and Deputy Agent, North Western Railway.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Deputy Agent, is appointed to officiate as Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, during the absence of Colonel C. A. R. Browne R.E., on privilege leave.

The case against Mrs. Stephens and Swyny in connection with the murder of Buckingham Stephens, was posted for yesterday at Kottayam but was adjourned *sine die* owing to the supplementary charge sheet relating to the third accused Vareeth, Swyny's servant, not having been filed by the police.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

GRANT MEDICALS 1; B. A. C. 0.

A close game was anticipated between the B. A. C. and Grant Medicals yesterday, but as the play was not expected to be particularly brilliant, there was a moderate "gate." It turned out to be a very close thing, the Medicals scoring the only goal of the match, during the second moiety. This they fully deserved, in fact on the general play might have been entitled to another. Weakness in shooting was the most noticeable fault on both sides, the winners losing more chances than their opponents. Doing most of the attacking, the long passing of the former was effective, but when they indulged in close play they dallied far too much. The Athletics were without Walker, but F. Rockley did capital work as substitute in goal. Walton was good and kicked well, but Belton will do better to play the ball more as he did not always get the better of playing the man. The former also set a good example of how to put his opponents off-side. The halves had hard work to do and are inclined to sky the ball too much, a fault equally shared by the other side. At forward they were very disappointing, did not back up well and were much slower off the mark than the younger line. The halves of the Medicals are perhaps their strong point as well as the dash of their forwards, who sometimes are too quick in getting rid of the ball when not marked. As remarked, the winners deserved their success.

Playing a man short, the Athletic were first to attack, Thompson miskicking, but they were sent back through Murphy mainly. A good shot from the right wing by Hakim was well saved by F. Rockley in goal, Robinson now coming in to complete the B. A. C. side. A run the other end saw Templeton dangerous but Tompson cleared twice. The Athletic defence were hard at it for some time, then Templeton got away and, kicking well up, Rockley got on both Hildreth cleared at the expense of a corner, which did no good. After being pressed, the Medicals got away through Sweeney, who passed across the goal, but Easdon just failed to get up. Doyle then very nearly scored, Rockley just saving, also fisting out a shot by Easdon. A moment later, Doyle had a grand chance on his own, but instead of steadying up he shot on the run and was wide. Murphy took away smartly from Butt, then he also shot badly. At the other end Templeton and Brewin sent in hot ones, which Hildretch saved well, a resulting corner kick going behind, Rockley was twice tested, by Doyle and Wadia then the ball remained mostly in neutral ground till the half time whistle went.

B. A. C. ..... Nil.
GRANT MEDICALS ..... Nil.

Some mid-field play saw the Athletic put in a nice run commencing on the right It gave A. Rockley a clear chance, but he shot very wide. Sweeney relieved, but when he passed near goal Doyle was found off-side. Wadia and Walton defended well at their respective ends, then Easdon put in a run, shouldered Belton off and shot. The latter was rather fortunate in excaping a penalty for "hands." Easdon and Sweeney then came up nicely, but Belton kept the former off and Rockley cleared. A minute later Easdon got away again, bowled Belton over as he tried to keep him off, and made no mistake with his shot after coolly steadying up.

Soon after, Murphy sent Easdon away, and he got right up, but had no time to steady the ball and shot to the right. Carroll forced a corner the other end, which was headed away by Ali Khan. Sweeney then sent Doyle away, but when he looked like scoring he over-ran the ball. Wadia and Murphy combined well, Easdon getting right up near the goal mouth but Rockley saved a ground shot. Next Doyle sent in a hard one which came back off the cross-bar. He and Easdon then played about too much near goal, the former eventually off-side. The Medicals had decidedly the better of it, a promising run by Rockley ending with a poor shot. The Medicals were pressing when full time arrived with the score:—

GRANT MEDICALS ..... 1 goal.
B. A. C. ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Bombay Athletic:—F. Rockley, (goal); Belton and Walton, (backs); Butt, Knight and Scheeltz, (halves); T. Brewin, Robinson, H. Templeton, A. Rockley and Carrol, (forwards.)

Grand Medicals:—Hildreth, (goal); Thompson and Eyles, (backs); Newlands, Ali Khan and Wadia, (halves); Hakin Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Murphy, (forwards.)

Referee:—H. James.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" v. Y. M. C. A.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Two more entries have been received for the Rovers' Tournament, now making seventeen in all.—Inniskillings from Trimulgherry, and R. F. A. from Kirkee.

THE GRAHAM SHIELD.

BOMBAY 9: IGATPURI 1.

The first match in connection with the Graham Shield a competition for G. I. P. Railway football teams from various stations, was played yesterday evening on the Oval. It was a one-sided game in which the Bombay team easily beat Igatpuri, as follows:—

BOMBAY G. I. P. INST..... 9 goals.
IGATPURI G. I. P. INST. .....1 goal.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

INTER-COMPANY SHIELD DORSET REGIMENT.

FINAL.

POONA, July 29.

The final of the above was played last evening in delightful weather and the spectators had the treat of their lives. Not a minute of the game passed but some thrilling and splendid play took place. At 5-30 p.m. sharp, Staff Sergeant Miller lined the teams up for the start. "G" Company attacked and held the advantage for about 15 minutes. "B" Company then found their feet but were kept at a safe distance by the good play of "G" Company's right back. A smart bout of passing ended in "G" scoring but the point was disallowed the marksman being offside. "G" Company however were not to be denied and after a cleaner run Clarke scored with a shot which gave the goalkeeper no chance. "B" seemed to be at twos and threes at this part of the game but eventually they brightened up, but their inside right was trying to do much. "G" was attacking with a corner when half time was piped.

On resuming "B" took up the attack and seemed to have got a new lease of life. After their short rest a good centre by their outside left was multified by the inside forwards not taking the advantage of keeping cool. Again from the goal kick "B" attacked and the left back of "G" landed inside the penalty area. The left back took the kick and scored from it from the centre. "G" again attacked and a beautiful centre was missed by the whole line of forwards. From the clearance White obtained possession and had had luck his shot just going behind. Another nice centre from the left saw the whole of "G" forwards missing badly. This time there was no excuse as the ball was on the ground all the way.

Full tine was now fast approaching and each team was doing their best to score. "B" Company obtained possession from their right half who was playing a great game and from a scramble in front of goal scored in the last minute, thus scoring a hard and sporting victory.

The shield was presented by Mrs. Rosher, wife of Col. Rosher, who complimented the winners. Cheers were then called for and answered vigorously.

During the whole of the tournament the games were of a very sporting character, and indeed a very high standard of football in some cases was reached.

BANGALOR ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, July 29.

Some of to-day's assault-at-arms results are as follows:—

Sabre vs. Sabre:—Major H. Ogrady, Brigade major.

Sword vs. Bayonet:—Color.-Sergt. Gordon, 10th Ammunition Column.

Sword vs. Bayonet:—Color-Sergt. Comeron, Cameron Highlanders.

Tent Pegging by Section:—2nd Battery, R. F. A.

Tug-of-War, 130 stone:—Cameron Highlanders beat Royal Dublin Fusiliers, time 50 seconds.

110 stone:—The Buffs beat 7th Hussars, time 1 minute and 30 seconds, and Cameron Highlanders beat 8th Battery, R. F. A., time 29 seconds.

Result of assult-at-arms also included following:—

Tug-of-War, 110 stone:—Cameron Highlanders beat the Buffs and won finally as 2nd Battery scratched.

Galloping Copetition:—"F" Section of "S" Battery, R. H. A.

Jumping by Sections:—"C" Squadron, 7th Hussars.

Tent Pegging with the Sword:—Corporal Mair, "S" Battery.

KARACHI RACES.

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, July 29.

The dates of the Karachi autumn race meeting are altered to 28th and 30th October and 1st November.

The constitution of the Provincial Legislative Council for the Central Provinces will involve some modifications in the regulations of the Imperial Legislative Council. The changes required are about to be submitted to the Secretary of State for his sanction.

CRICKET AT POONA

POONA GYMKHANA *V.* BARONET C. C.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, July 29.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Baronet C. C. ended after a close and interesting game in a win for the Baronets by one wicket. Captain Merriman and Mr. Humphrey who opened for Gymkhana after last night's bad start made a good stand with the result that Poona put together score 105. Baronets then played carefully and won as stated.

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Capt. Clemson, b Mirza	0
Mr. Holman, b Mirza	0
Capt. Merriman, b Nagporewalla	28
Mr. Humphrey, b Mirza,	22
Major Greig, c Chinoy, b Mirza	2
Capt. Haughton, c and b Tata	24
Capt. Green Armytage, c and b Tata	6
Mr. Kerr, c and b Mirza,	4
Mr. Gould, b Tata	7
Mr. Arton, b Tata	0
Col. Rosher, not out	1
Extra	1
Total	105

BARONET C. C.

2nd Innings.

Nagporewalla, c Arton, b Haughton	4
Diwecha, b Greig	17
Mulla, c Arton, b Haughton	0
Driver, b Haughton	8
Chenoi, b Greig,	9
Irani, run out	7
Reporter, l-b-w, b Haughton	2
Avar, not out	13
Tata, b Greig	4
Balsara, b Haughton	1
Mirza, not out	7
Extras	9
Total (for 9 wkts)	81

GOODWOOD STEWARDS CUP.

RESULT.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 29.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Stewards Cup. ... .

Lord Annandale	1
Poor Boy	2
Cigar	3

Won by one and a half lengths; Neck between second and third. Twenty started. White Star was ridden by Clark, Giant by Robbins, Research by Smyth and Sandrio by Brennen. Grammont did not start.

THE RACE.

Half way down hill Lord Annandale, Harmonicum and Poor Boy, were prominent, with Cigar close on their heels. A hundred yards from home Lord Annandale went to the front.

Braxted was favourite at 5 to against.

Betting.—25 to 1 against Lord Annandale, 10 to 1 Poor Boy, 100 to 7 Cigar.

DAVIS CUP FINALS.

McLOUGHLIN'S TRIUMPH.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, July 28.

The match between McLoughlin and Dixon was played in bright sunshine and was witnessed by an enormous gathering. Dixon's volleying and half-volleying were excellent, but McLoughlin was irresistible.

America's victory in the Davis Cup is a great personal triumph for McLoughlin.

LAWN TENNIS.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

McLoughlin (America) who won the Davis Cup in international Lawn Tennis Championship tournament at Wimbledon on Monday.

CRICKET.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY COMPETITION.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—

"F" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles—A Bye.

79 Company R.G.A *V.* "D" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles, *V.* "D" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be competed by the 11th August 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James.

Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles, to whom applieations for the use for the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

THE KSHATRIYA CRICKET CLUB.

AN "AT HOME."

On Saturday evening last Mr. K. B. Rele was "At Home" to the members of the Kshatriya Cricket Club, in the Hira Baug Hall, Cawasji Patel Tank Road. Mr. K. B. Rele and his son Mr. D. K. Rele who is the Honorary Secretary of the Club have been taking keen interest in making the Club a success, and with the object of giving due encouragement to the younger members of the Club, and for the matter of that to the younger members of the community, that the "At Home" on Saturday evening was held.

After taking refreshments Mr. Jayant G. Rele, President of the Club, thanked Mr. K. B. Rele and his son on behalf of the Club and his own for taking trouble in holding the "At Home." Mr. Jayant Rele in a short speech told the history of the Club from its inception and congratulated the founders for their noble idea coupled with practical work.

PLAYGROUND FOR ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATION.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be considered a letter from the Rector, St. Xavier's High School, with the Municipal Commissioner's remarks thereon.

The Rector, in the course of his letter, says: The steady increase in the number of boys attending our school and the recent changes in the science curriculum for secondary schools make it imperative for us to enlarge our school buildings. Owing to lack of ground available, the only way for expansion is by building on our present play-ground. Considering that the number of students runs to over 1,400, this play-ground is already ridiculously small, measuring only 14,000 square feet in area. As the new building is to be about 50 by 150 feet, scarcely any space will remain for the recreation of the boys. Yet a play-ground is absolutely necessary to secure a healthy education of the children entrusted to our care. There is only one way out of the difficulty, namely, by the Corporation making over to the school authorities the tank which lies between our out-houses and the Petit Gymnasium. The acquisition of this area would enable us to secure a playground for our students. The tank in its present condition proves a regular nuisance. During the day it is frequented by loafers and low-class people who come to wash their clothes making such a noise that at times it is scarcely possible for the teachers in the class rooms close by to make themselves heard. The benches along the tank offer a splendid rendezvous to loafers and ga... the ground... larly used as ... short the mere ex... is a disgrace to a ci... Bombay. The school au... willing to take over the are... pied by the tank and footpaths ... rounding it on reasonable terms pro... posed by the Corporation.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

In the course of his remarks on this letter the Commissioner confirms the statement regarding the use made of the tank and then goes on to say:—There is no doubt that the St. Xavier's School is in want of a playground. There are other schools in the neighbourhood but they are sufficiently well provided with playgrounds or at least are much better off in this respect than the St. Xavier's School. The character of the school is well-known to the members of the Corporation and in view of the useful education which it imparts to so many different classes of the population I consider that it would be a work of public utility within the meaning of Section 269 (5) of the Municipal Act to allow a portion of the site to be used as a playground for the school. I do not think that it would be desirable to allow the place to be built over nor to permit the control of it to pass out of the hands of the Corporation. I should therefore suggest the following:—(*a*) The tank should be filled up by the Corporation and 2/3 of it allotted to the school for a playground on payment of a rent which would cover the cost incurred by the Corporation both in filling up the tank and in providing conveniences for washing and drinking. (*b*) It should be resumable by the Corporation after due notice being given to the school. (*c*) In the remaining 1/3 of the land I consider that facilities should be given to the poorer public for washing their garments and for drinking. The tank is used at present for the purpose of washing clothes and it seems to be a legitimate want but the washing place should not be allowed to be used by professional dobbies. The remainder of the 1/3 space can be utilised for benches for poor to be used in the day time. The area of the land is 6,890 square yards of which it is calculated that 6,360 square yards would be available. In 1906 it was estimated to be worth a rate of Rs. 35 per square yard. This would be equal to Rs. 2,22,600 or including the stone work and the trees Rs. 2,28,745 while the cost of filling in was estimated at Rs. 32,027 exclusive of pumping out the water. The net value of the land and materials may therefore be said to be about 2 lakhs of rupees. As I have said above, however, I do not think the Corporation should sell or lose control over the land. The consent of the heir of the constructor of the tank ought I think to be obtainable to the proposal now made, if his ancestor's name is recorded on the drinking fountain which it is proposed to erect."

BOARDING HOUSE FOR PORVAD BANIA STUDENTS.

A public meeting of the Desha Porvad Bania community was held in Bombay on the 27th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Amrutlal Tribhovandas. This meeting unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that a Boarding House for the students of the Desha Porvad Bania community should be established. Mr. Chundulal Nandlal Desai, the Secretary of the Boarding House made an appeal for funds, and the President offered a handsome sum of Rs. 1,001 on behalf of his venerable father, Mr. Tribhuvundas Ishwardas of Borsud. Gentlemen wishing to send donations should write to Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Secretary, Porwad Boarding Sabha.

Indep... by the Amer... by a dinner at ... July 4, which was a... American Ambassador an... and representative gathering o... American colony in London, and by ... temporary visitors from the United States, says the "Daily Telegraph." The chair was occupied by Mr. Fred M. Fisk, vice-chairman of the American Society.

Mr. F. E. Smith, who proposed the toast of "The American Ambassador," said the occasion which made it possible for Englishmen and Americans to meet round a common table to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of American independence was one of the most significant functions which the history of the world could afford. (Cheers.) It was not so many years since the soldiers of both countries were fighting out with a gallantry which would adorn the military records of both countries the conflicts which resulted in the declaration of independence of the Unted States. Yet he was reminded by a deputation which visited the United States of America during the present year that they were now celebrating the hundredth year during which no sword had been drawn in anger between the two great communities. (Cheers.) In the new American Ambassador they had a gentleman who united the careers of literature and of commerce. (Cheers). They all welcomed him, and looked confidently to him to carry on the traditions which in this country we had learned to associate with the American Ambassador. (Cheers.)

REPUBLIC IDEAL.

Dr. Page, who had a very cordial reception, in reply, said it was far less a particular event that they celebrated than the gradual development of English-born freedom throughout the world-wide Empire of English-speaking men and institutions. The old ideal of the Republic was that every man should have a free opportunity to be and to do his best, and that society should be kept mobile, so that it might constantly reinfore itself from the rear.

In the abnormal industrial development of the last thirty or forty years this ideal was naturally obscured in the United States. The incalculable business energy of the people carried everything before it, and it bent even government more and more to its own uses. This was not always done grossly. It was oftener done unconsciously. And it was done gradually over a long time. Nevertheless, it came to pass that government was used more and more to give special privileges to special classes. A generation grew up in the United States that thought this use of government inevitable and even normal; and the great rush of prosperity seemed to justify this loss of the old-time governmental and social ideal.

Nothing could justify such a misuse of government and such a perversion of social organisation among a people who stood before all the world for complete freedom of opportunity.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

The people found out this gradual abridgment of economic freedom, and they set about removing it. They demanded the reduction of the tariff, which was the mother of privilege, although some did not believe that. (Laughter.) They demanded the removal of the restriction of credit. They demanded the dethronement of speculation in the necessaries of life. They demanded the reorganisation of their school work. They demanded the building up of country life, which the industrial organisation had neglected while it built up the towns. They demanded the removal of all artificial direction of their work and of their lives. This was the beginning of the latest American revolution.

When people discovered how firm a grip privilege had got on government they set about the task of loosing it in many ways, some wise and some foolish, some direct and some indirect. This was the meaning of such social unrest as they had had. This was the meaning of the revolution in education. This was the meaning of the war on speculation and monopoly.

The change of party control was only one expression of this desire and an experiment to satisfy it. If it did not succeed they would again change party control.

This was his news from home. A mere party victory might mean little, but the awakening of the people—this general awakening to the old ideal of the Republic—was a rebirth of freedom. (Cheers.)

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

... reporte... at Englewo... bition, to die to... be gratified, because ... surgeons had used the stom... the poison had been absorbed ... system, and the destructoin of ... vital organs had commenced.

This double tragedy is a sequel, according to the husband, of the failure on his part to induce his father to approve of the marriage, with the result that the young couple found themselves confronted with the plaintiff and unexpected prospect of earning their own livelihood by hard work. Their marriage romance was happy enough for two weeks, by which time their funds, chiefly expended on honeymoon expenses, were exhausted. The bride-groom then sought his ftaher and explained the situation, but was unable to enlist his sympathy for the marriage, of which he disapproved.

Yesterday morning one dollar stood between the young couple and destitution. Peltrowitz never worked for his bread, and the mere prospect appears to have induced a condition of profound melancholia, which was also shared by his young and beautiful wife.

Asked why they took bichloride of mercury, the man replied: "Why, everybody's doing it now. We saw in the newspapers how a banker in Georgia died, and we thought we might follow his example. It is a terrible thing for a young man to be disowned by his parent and lose his allowance. One's relations should think well before leaving a fellow to the mercy of a pitiless world. However, we are quite content to die, and all we ask is to die together and be buried together."

The husband declares that his father was embittered because he is of Hebrew faith and Miss Ackerman is a Christian. The night before they took poison they dined and revelled at Coney Island. They shot the chute, switchbacked, bumped the bumps, and turkey-trotted. "To-day we live, was our only thought," said Peltrowitz in his confession, "and to-morrow we die."

This afternoon both victims were reported to be in a sinking state, with barely a chance of recovery.

PLEA FOR MILITARY MOUSTACHES.

MR. FRANK RICHARDSON IN FAVOUR OE "FUNGUS"!

Mr. Frank Richardson, whose views on whiskers have occasionally found their way into print, is very much concerned over the report that the moustache of the Army officer is threatened, says the "Daily News."

"I am absolutely against any order to abolish the lip whisker from the faces of our officers," he told a "Daily News" representative yesterday. "Were the change allowed, who could distinguish a soldier from such undistinguished persons as barristers or actors—or even novelists?

WHERE MR. BOURCHIER DRAWS THE LINE.

"I remember meeting Mr. Arthur Bourchier when he was getting into training for 'Henry VIII.' by going about in public places with elaborate black whiskers, which, of course, he afterwards dyed with henna in order to play the King.

"On this subject I spoke to him rather seriously. 'I suppose you are going to grow a large white beard to play King Lear?' I said. 'No,' replied. 'I shall have grown a natural Father Christmas crop of hair before I play that desperately dull old dog.'"

LORD ROBERTS' EXAMPLE.

Continuing in reminiscent mood, Mr. Richardson added: "I had a cousin in the service during the Boer War, and he grew moustaches with a very natty goatee. He was hauled up before his commanding officer and told that the fungus must be removed. He made a most unfortunate defence, saying, 'Lord Roberts wears one.' The answer was, 'You're not Lord Roberts,' and, of course, he wasn't, so the fittings had to go. I think he saved them up and gave them to his financee when he got back."

WHEN THERE WAS TOO MUCH HAIR.

"I believe," added the whisker expert, "that when our troops came back from the Crimea they wore full beards, owing to the fact that the cold was so great that they could not shave. But Society was against them, and the beards had to go. Only a little while ago, as is well known, there was a futile movement in favour of the revival of whiskers, but it died a natural death. Girls broke off their engagements, and men shaved off their whiskers again."

For the present, the hairy upper lip—the distinctive mark of the Army officer—is protected by the King's regulations, which provide that it shall not be shaved.

…which
…easily by a

…ug note during the
…s supplied by C. McVilly of
…erwent Rowing Club, Tasmania,
who won the diamonds. It has been his practice in all his heats to race hard for the lead, take his opponents water and give him his wash. These tactics are recognised as permissible in professional matches, but are entirely opposed to all the traditions of Henley, where they are regarded as anything but playing the game. Against E. D. P. Pinks of the London R.C. the Tasmanian pursued his usual methods and undoubtedly severely handicapped his opponent. McVilly won by a length after a great race by Pinks who all but succeeded in catching him in his own water. It was, under the circumstances, anything but a popular victory.

The Wyfolds were won by a good four representing Lady Margaret B. C. (Cambridge) against University College (Oxford). The Oxonians proved disappointing, and stopped before the finish completely rowed out. Lady Margaret have never before won the Wyfolds and their previous win at Henley was in the Thames Cup so long ago as 1888.

Oxford had their revenge over Cambridge in the Thames Cup when Oriel College defeated Christ's College, after a desperate race, by half-a-length. Oriel had never previously won an event at Henley. Cambridge again got one ahead of their rivals in consequence of First Trinity's victory over Trinity College (Oxford) in the Ladies' Challenge Plate. First Trinity are an exceptionally powerful crew and could have won by a lot more than the official three lengths had they gone all out.

A regrettable foul but one which was totally unintentional—occurred in the Stewards' Challenge Cup when, owing to erratic steering, the German crew, the Maintzer Ruder Verein, fouled New College, Oxford, with the result that both boats went into the booms. New College made no appeal; the umpire had no alternative but to disqualify the Germans.

The Swan brothers of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by magnificent rowing, defeated a great fancied pair in S.D. Gladstone and C. E. V. Buxton, representing the Old Etonians, by a length and a half while the programme concluded with another Cambridge victory in the visitors' plate, when Pembroke College won with the utmost ease by four lengths against University College Oxford.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

One of the biggest crowds on record assembled at Stamford Bridge on Saturday (July 5th) to witness the Amateur Athletic championships and were rewarded by a grand afternoon's sport. A new record was set up by that brilliant young sprinter W. R. Applegarth of the Polytechnic Harriers. He led all the way in the 220 yards and won by three yards in 21 3/5 seconds—a British record. Applegarth also accomplished a fine performance in the 100 yards for, getting badly away, he finally won in even time with J. J. Barker, also of the Polytechnic Harriers second and W. A. Stewart of the L. A. C. third. Sweden claimed five victories, three of them in the field events. J. Zander won the mile by seven yards in 4 mins. 25 4/5 seconds with G. C. Corring of the Highgate Harriers second, and E. Mickler of Germany, third. C. Lind of Sweden won the hammer with a throw of 155 ft. 7 1/2 inches, and E. Nelson the weight with 47 ft. 4 1/2 inches, while C. Gille won the Pole Jump at 12 ft. 1 in. Swden's other victory was in the half-mile, which was won by E. Wide by a yard from E. Frisby of the Polytechnic in 2 mins. 3/5 secs.—a poor time for a championship meeting.

G. Nicol of the Polytechnic won the quarter-mile in the good time of 49 2/5 secs. by four yards from D. H. Jacobs (Herne Hill Harriers) second and E. W. Haley of the same club third. The 120 yards hurdles resulted in somewhat of a surprise, as Kenneth Powell was beaten by inshes by G. H. Gray of the Salford Harriers—time 16 secs; G. Holmer of Swden was third. G. W. Hutson of the Surrey A. C. ran magnificently in the four miles, his final sprint which he began a quarter of a mile from home being something to remember. He won by fifty yards in 19 mins. 32 secs. with E. Glover of the Hallamshire Harriers second and M. Karlsson of Sweden third.

C. W. Ruffell (Highgate Harriers) won the two-mile steeplechase easily by 35 yards, with J. H. Cruise (Sparkhill Harriers) and T. L.. Lee (Birchfield Harriers) second and third-time 11 mins. 3 3/5 secs. R. Bridge of the Lancashire Walking Club, a wonderfully fair little walker, won the two miles walk easily by 40 yards from H. V. L. Ross (Uxbridge A. C.), J. J. Lynch (Polytechnic) third, in 13 mins. 51 4/5 secs.

S. S. Abrahams of Cambridge won the long jump with a good leap of 22ft. 6ins., while B. H. Baker of Liverpool did a really fine performance by winning the high jump at 6 ft.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

…day July 26.)

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd — *Bombay Chronicle Press*

FINISH OF THE LION CUP.

POLO.

Two important tournaments—the Inter-Regimental and the open Cup—were concluded on Saturday (July 5th) at Hurlingham and Ranelagh respectively.

The finalists in the Inter-Regimental Tournament were the 15th Hussars (Mr. B. Osborne, Capt. the Hon. D. J. Y. Bingham, Capt. F. W. Barrett and Mr. M. A. Muir, back) and the 20th Hussars (Capt. J. S. Cawley, Capt. C. G. Maugles, Capt. F. B. Hurndall and Mr. H. M. Soames, back) and the 15th won in the easiest possible way by 12 goals to 3.

Capt.. Barrett was the outstanding figure in the game. He played simply magnificently and there can be little doubt that, at the moment, he has no superior in England, in polo. The 20th are good hitters, but are inclined to be wild. The 15th were so much the better side that the game can only be described as disappointing. Capt. Bingham hit 8 goals for the winners, Capt. Barrett, three and Mr. Osborne one. Only at back, where both were uncertain, were the sides anything like level—everywhere else the 20th Hussars were outclassed. The 15th Hussars who only returned from South Africa last winter, had never previously won the Inter-Regimental Tournament in England, but had been successful several years running in India.

The 15th Hussars had previously qualified for the final by defeating the 16th Lancers on Wednesday (July 2) by 10 goals to 3. They were far and away the better side. .The 20th Hussars reached the final by means of a 6-1 victory over the 4th Dragoon Guards. It was a somewhat poor game, but the 20th Hussars were much quicker on the ball.

The final of the Open Cup at Ranelagh was won by the Tigers (Count J. de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Capt. R. G. Ritson and Capt. Leslie Cheape, back) after a great game by 6 goals to 4, over the Quidnunes (Capt. H. A. Tomkinson, Capt. E. W. E. Palmes, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers and Capt. F. W. Barrett, back). Capt. Barrett had previously taken part in the final of the Inter-Regimental Tournament, but played as brilliantly as ever. The outstanding players of the Tigers were the Internationals, Capts. Ritson and Cheape, whose hitting was extremely powerful and brilliant. The Quidnuncs were the better balanced side and held the lead for a long time. The scores were four all when the final eight was entered on, when Capt. Ritson added two more goals for the Tigers and thus gave them the victory.

The Tigers had previously beaten the Pilgrims, for whom Capt. Vivian Lockett turned out, by 6-3, while the Old Cantabs defeated Stony Castle by 12-3 in a game which was not so one-sided as the score would suggest. In the semi-finals the Tigers decisively defeated the Old Cantabs by 9-2 and the Quidnuncs vanquished the Household Cavalry by 7-3, but the latter had a lot of hard luck.

On Tuesday (July 1st) at Ranelagh, in the County Cup, Aldershot defeated Canterbury by 11-3, while in the Junior County Cup at Rochampton, Norwich scored 10 to the 3 of the Stoke d'Abernoon.

LAWN TENNIS.

Few games have ever been looked forward to with such intense interest as the challenge round of the singles championship the which took place at Wimbledon on Friday last (July 4th), the young American champion, Maurice McLoughlin and the holder of the title A. F. Wilding McLoughlin had arrived at the challenge round by means of easy victories over the most famous of British players and each time he seemed to be playing better.

The Americans were very sweet on the chance of their champion and a lot of money went on him, mostly at slight odds on. He started off well and quickly got to 5—3 in the first set. Then Wilding began to get back the terrific service that had beaten everybody else. Not only did he get it back, but he returned it so that McLoughlin was frequently beaten, instead of being presented with an easy kill. This appeared to disconcert him and never afterwards did he play, as one at ease with himself. Wilding made the score 5 all, then it was 6 all, after which Wilding took the set at 8—6. McLoughlin could not get going at all and lost the second set at 6—3. With the score 4—2, and 15—40 against him, however, the young American put in a splendid effort. He caught Wilding and made it 5 all. Then the score was called 6 all, 7 all, 8 all, after which Wilding won the next two games, the set, and the match.

Wilding has played a good many years at Wimbledon,—this is his fourth championship—but he played a game on Friday of which few believed him capable. His only weak spot was his overhead work—otherwise he was practically perfect. They say that he never missed a chance of carefully studying McLoughlin whenever the latter was playing and the result proved that he had studied him to some purpose. The American's weak spot is his back-hand and Wilding plied him remorselessly on it. The American contingent was, of course, extremely disgruntled and the British correspondingly elated. All the same, McLoughlin's meteoric appearance added to the attractiveness of an exceptionally interesting Wimbledon and he is truly a remarkable young player. He is only twenty-three, so there is ample time for him to have his revenge.

The young German pair, F. W. Rahe and H. Kelinscroth proved invincible in the Doubles championship until they met the holders of the title H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon. The Germans play delightful lawn tennis, but the experience of the veterans and the consummate generalship of Roper Barrett proved too much for them and the holders retained the title by 3 sets to 1 (6-2, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2).

Three events, the ladies championship, and the two new championships—the mixed doubles and the ladies, doubles—fizzled out in consequence of serious accidents. Mr. Larcombe, the holder of the ladies' title was playing the final of the mixed doubles, with J. C. Parke against the Cambridge captain, Hope Crisp and Mrs. Tuckey. She and Parke had won one set and the score in the second was 5-3 against them when Parke, who is famous for his hard hitting, volleyed a ball with tremendous force. It hit his partner on side of the eye and Mrs. Larcombe was so badly injured that she could not continue and so Hope Crisp and Mrs. Tuckey became the first mixed champions.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who had beaten Mrs. McNair in the final of the "all-comers" of the ladies singles "walked over" for the championship in consequence of the injury to Mrs. Larcombe. This was a deep disappointment as these two ladies stand head and shoulders above all the others and a great struggle had been anticipated.

In the ladies, doubles championship, Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Sterry were leading by one set and were leading 5—3 in the second against Miss Boothby and Mrs. McNair when Mrs. Sterry severely strained a tendon in her leg and had to retire, so Miss Boothby and Mrs. McNair won a lucky championship and a memorable Wimbledon concluded.

It is understood that the Calcutta University authorities have decided with a view to relieve the congestion in Calcutta colleges and obviate the difficulty of boys finding admission into them to exempt "plucked" students from attending classes, they being entitled to sit for the university examinations on having passed the College test examination and paying the usual University fees. Some of the Calcutta colleges have readily accepted the Senate's suggestion of breaking up classes into sections with a view to relieve the congestion.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(Saturday July 26)

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. — *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

FINISH OF THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

SWIMMING HINTS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR BEGINNERS.

Those who cannot swin lose the chief charm of summer bathing. Every child should be taught the art, and the time wasted in bobbing about in the waves would be much better employed in learning to swim. Resolve that your small girls and boys shall imitate the inhabitants of the deep during their visit to the seaside, and begin by teaching them on dry land. Half the difficulty can be got over before taking to the water. Time is limited when once in the sea, for if bathing is extended too long blue and chattering lips will result, a most undesirable thing for any one.

WHERE MANY ERR.

Commence your swimming lesson by placing the little pupil face down on the sand. Then teach the stroke, which is very simple. Begin with the arms, counting one, two, three. At the word one, shoot the hands straght out forward; at two they extend right out from left to right; at three they must be drawn up to the chin. Now the chief mistake so often made by beginners who are trying to teach themselves is that they allow the action of the legs to follow that of the arms, and it is all wrong. When the arms are thrown forward, the legs must be thrust wide apart; when the arms are apart, the legs are brought together straight out behind, and only on stroke number three do the movements correspond, for then the legs are drawn up frog-like to the body when the arms are bent, and the hands are at the chin. These strokes can be thoroughly learnt out of the water, and by doing this correctly swimming will soon be mastered, because you are going the right way to learn.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Emphasise the following points to your pupils, and their progress will be rapid.

Fill your chest with air; it then acts like a bladder, and supports you in the water.

Let the back be hollow, and keep the head well thrown back.

Take a breath when the arms are sweeping out, and exhale while the legs are propelling the body through the water.

When the children have acquired the art, discourage all foolish desires to see "how far they can swim out to sea." It is just as amusing to swim along the coast in safety. The strongest of swimmers may be attacked with cramp or get into unknown currents, so why run risks? "Pall Mall Gazette."

MODERN SURGERY.

WALKING POWER RESTORED BY OPERATIONS.

Mr. John Garden, railway clerk and inventor, of Aberdeen, is contemplating his first walk, without crutches, since he was a toddler of three—thirty-three years ago.

Five months 'treatment in the Royal National Orthopædic, Hospital, Great Portland-street—treatment which involved a series of operations by Mr. T. H. Openshaw—has opened this prospect for him.

The case was diagnosed as one of severe infantile paralysis—the muscles had contracted and the legs had to be straightened out by cutting the tendons, and so on. It is now stated that within a few weeks Mr. Garden, with the help of supporting instruments, but without crutches, will be able to walk out of the hospital.

This case is especially interesting because of the length of time that has elapsed since the injury was received, but a "Daily News" representative was informed that such cases are not so rare as may be supposed. Last month, for instance, two young women in the twenties were discharged from the hospital able to walk (with supporting instruments) for the first time since they were small children.

Mr. Garden is the patentee of an automatic door lock for railway carriages, which is said to be very ingenious and effective.

CENSORSHIP OF PUBLIC MORALS.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

They are trying an experiment, says the "Manchester Guardian," in the censorship of public morals in a certain Indian State—an experiment which makes the efforts of certain American towns look feeble. The State is Faridkot, a Native State in the Punjab. The affairs of Faridkot are administered by the President of the Council of Regency, an interesting personage who on the King's birthday last month received a minor decoration from the Viceroy. His avowed aim is to develop the perfect community wherein, no crime shall exist and all men shall work for the public good. So he has set up a system of State registers under which the whole people are classified under three heads-Nekokars (good characters), Sulakars (conciliators), and Siahkars (evil-doers). The theory is that no man will care to be registered as an evil-doer and that will attempt to reform themselves. Might one be forgiven for the phrase "I don't think," without seeming unduly pessimistic? "T. P's weekly."

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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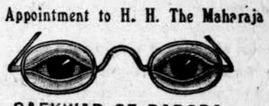

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

I have had a letter from a Hindu gentlemen which has pleased and interested me very much and I herewith acknowledge it and tell him that I will do my best to answer the question he asks me. He tells me that he is a Vegetarian, and a man of over 70, who has read the hints given by a man of his own age as to how to live to over 80: this was by living on rice pudding and a little [illegible]n. He begs me to tell him what *is* Rice Pudding and how it is made, bringing home the fact to me we so little realize that what are to one set of people the most ordinary, well-known things are to others unknown, just as a great deal that is part of my Hindu friend's life would be quite a sealed book to us. So for his sake I propose to take Rice Pudding as one of the first dishes to talk about as there are several ways of preparing it.

RICE PUDDING.

I would first tell my friend that if he is a Vegetarian, he had much better leave out the mutton part of the prescription he mentions, for his own habit is far the best for a man of his age and is the reason he is so hale, and able to send me a so beautifully written and expressed letter at his age. General Booth, that wonderful inventor and starter of the Salvation Army, who had the responsibility and burden of its inconcievable ramifications till past 80, amongst other feats of endurance, toured in a Motor Car and gave addresses to masses of people as he went along, lived mostly on milk puddings, baked apples and tea, having long given up meat, so my Hindu querist may see that a meat diet is not at all as necessary as most nations imagine it to be. Also, when athletes are training for great feats of endurance they are fed mostly on Rice and other milk puddings and not on half raw beefsteaks as formerly, since it has been found that certain grains and vegetables have much more staying power than meat, which is a stimulant for a short time only. I am not sure whether a strict Hindu Vegetarian is allowed eggs, so will begin by giving a recipe for Rice Pudding without eggs, which is sometimes more easily digested by an invalid, and in my opinion is much nicer.

RICE PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.

Take three table spoonfuls of rice and wash it in several waters, well [illegible] a pie dish with butter or good [illegible], to ¾ of a seer of milk add a [illegible]espoonful and a half of sugar, a [illegible] pinch of salt, some nutmeg and [illegible]rice. Set the dish in a moderate oven and let it bake for 2 to 3 hours, when the rice should be a sort of thick cream in the milk. I have said before, that invalids could digest baked milk better than boiled which is the reason why they often prefer this kind of pudding. A little butter or good ghee may be added if more richness and feeding is desired. This method may be adopted with tapioca, sago, which must be soaked well first, macaroni, vermicelli, and semolina or soojee. When made with eggs the rice or other cereal needs to be cooked with the milk first, then one or two eggs added, sugar to taste, nutmeg and butter and put in the dish to bake in the oven for ½ an hour. The eggless puddings can be varied by adding pounded almonds; or stirring in a little cream just before serving to the patient; or grated cocoanut; or if a savoury dish is needed, some grated chees. If the patient likes a cold pudding, the rice can be baked with water, sugar, salt, and lime or orange juice till it forms a jelly when cold, supposing milk did not suit him; the same with sago and tapioca. These might be eaten with a jellied jam sauce, made by boiling any jam with sugar and lime juice, till it thickens a little, straining it and adding dissolved gelatine to it. Or using tinned or fresh fruits in the same way; in all cases the patient gets the flavour and juices of the fruits without any of the pips and skins and pulp which are apt to try a very weak digestion. In fact, if you use your own gumption, you can evolve various puddings of this description, and give the necessary change without altering the sort of diet the patient is on. With the use eggs a very large range of puddings is available including baked and steamed custards of various descriptions and soufflees. Semolina makes such nice puddings and is often not thought of, also barley and even oatmeal, so I will give one each of these.

BARLEY CUSTARD PUDDING.

Mix a tablespoonful of patent barley to a cream with a little cold milk, boil up the rest of the ¾ seer of milk, pour it over the barley and stir well, adding a dessertspoonful of butter, the same of sugar, a pinch of salt and bring it the boil, stirring meanwhile; when cooled beat in first the yolk of an egg, then the white previously whipped to a stiff froth; pour it into a buttered dish or China mould and either bake or steam it; for the latter, stand it well covered, on an upturned saucer in a pan of boiling water two-thirds up the mould or basin.

SEMOLINA PUDDING.

Set ¾ of a seer of milk to boil with a pinch of salt and when it boils sprinkle in three tablespoonfuls of semolina, cook gently for 10 minutes, stirring the while, when cool proceed as in the above recipe; it should bake for about half an hour and steam for another 15 minutes.

OATMEAL PUDDING.

This is very nourishing and is made much the same as in the previous case, but needs far more cooking before adding the eggs. It will be better to use a double pan or stand a small one in another of boiling water. Bring the milk to the boil, and sprinkle in a good tablespoonful of ordinary oatmeal, not the rolled variety. It should cook and be stirred the while for at least ½ of an hour, by which time it should be a thick jelly when a little is poured on to a cold plate; when cool proceed as before, with the sugar, egg, etc.

UNCOOKED PORRIDGE.

And here I must digress to say in how oddly uncooked a manner the porridge is served in 999 out of every 1,000 households. Thoroughly cooked it is most nutritious, but served in the usual way it is highly indigestible for children and grown-ups with an Indian digestion. The ordinary oatmeal is the best; all these rolled varieties, even when well cooked have a residue of husk which irritates a delicate stomach, but if the other is really cooked it dissolves into a delicious gelatinous substance which is nourishing and digestible. It always takes me some time to drill any new cook into my way regarding porridge, for they think it is too much trouble, which is lessened by having a double saucepan, but I never found a cook who would bother to use it. Bring a good seer of salted water to the boil, sprinkle into it a heaped tablespoonful of good oatmeal, stir it well and boil and stir it for ¾ of an hour at the very least, when as I say, you will have a thick, opaque jelly which leaves the sides of the cold soup-plate quite clean as you eat it. If you will try my way of eating it also, I think you will say you had no idea that porridge *could* be so good. Sprinkle it with salt to taste, have the milk or cream, or a mixture, in a little jug, take up half a spoonful of the porridge-jelly, and pour the milk from the jug on to the spoon with the porridge. If you prefer sugar, sprinkle that instead of salt, but always put the milk to it in the way I describe. For a change porridge may be made with soojee or semolina; it will require nearly double the quantity of the cereal, and not quite so much boiling.

BAKED HASTY PUDDING.

Boil two tablespoonfuls of flour in ¾ of a seer of milk with a pinch of salt for 15 minutes, when cool add sugar, a tablespoonful of butter and an egg; bake in a buttered dish for 20 to 30 minutes, when it should be almost as light as a soufflee. It is a pudding much liked by invalids. In all these puddings flovourings of different sorts can be added as liked, but for a person recovering from illness you need to be very sparing with any strong flavours, they turn against it. Savoury custards are made by first making a very strong meat-tea, when cold adding to it one or two eggs and baking or steaming it, when the patient is yet not able to digest even pounded meat of any kind.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.

The cooks here call this *Slice Pudding*, and often make it with bread too thickly cut and too sparsely buttered. The bread should be well buttered, cut thin, and allowed to soak in the custard at least half an hour before baking or steaming. This is made extremely good by the addition of the jelly of marmalade to the butter, and putting a layer of the same at the bottom of the dish, but remember to put less sugar. If the bread is crisply toasted before buttering it is sometimes a nice change and is more digestible, just as Bread and Milk is much better for a child or invalid if the bread be first toasted evenly and then crisped in the oven; besides, Bread and Milk will often be enjoyed this way when absolutely refused if made in the ordinary way. The reason why crisply toasted bread is easier to digest than plain bread is because by super cooking, the starch contained in the flour is converted into grape sugar which is less hard of digestion than the starch. It is the saliva which is the principle digesting agent of all starches, which is why when eating such foods great attention should be given to masticating it well so that it becomes thoroughly lubricated with the saliva. One of the reasons why children should not be permitted to leave the crusts of their bread is because they would perforce have to be chewed more, and consequently better digested; also the crust is the more easily assimilated because it has been supercooked.

VARIETY OF EGG PUDDING.

There is the variety of egg puddings which comes under the head of Creams or Blancmanges, which are particularly nice for invalids in a hot country like this. They are made sometimes with only milk and cream, warmed with a little sugar and flavouring and dissolved gelatine; many are made with a foundation of boiled custard made by adding eggs to the milk and stirring it in a pan set in another of boiling water till it thickens; on no account must it boil as it will curdle. To this add sufficient gelatine to make it set, and the flavouring can be infinitely varied, by adding some grated chocolate; some strong coffee or tea; or pounded almonds; or pounded ginger; or some sponge fingers may be broken up in the mould; or pounded biscuits, in fact, here again one's own ingenuity can suggest all sorts of varieties of this sort of pudding. Many are made into "sponges" by keeping back the white of the eggs till the cream is partly set and then whipping it, previously whipped to stiff froth, into the half congealed cream or jelly. Invalids like this way of serving the Creams. In this, as in all other foods for a sick person, serve it out of a little mould or dish holding just the quantity he can eat; rather than serve a slice from a larger pudding. The Creams can always be put in small moulds, so that he can have one first, and if he fancies it, another one. An invalid's appetite is so tricky that he would be put off by the sight of the same quantity served at once.

SOUFFLEES.

Now come the *Soufflees*. The foundations of all varieties is the same, it is the flavourings which make the difference. Melt in a perfectly clean pan a tablespoonful of butter, add to it the same of sifted flour, or rice flour (which is better for invalids), or potato flour. Cook them together without browning them for five minutes or so; now add a small teacupful of milk very gradually and let it come to the boil stirring well. Say you are making a *Vanilla Soufflee*, you would add a level tablespoonful of castor sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla essence, and when nearly cold the yolks of three eggs, one at a time, beating all the time; as soon as all is well blended lightly whip in the whites, previously whipped to a stiff froth. *Half* fill a plain mould, as it rises greatly, and bake in a quick, oven for half an hour. If you divide the mixture into little paper soufflee cases, 12 to 15 minutes will suffice. If you omit the sugar and add a heaped tablespoonful of finely grated chocolate, or add coffee to the batter or 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of the juice of any fruit, or the jelly part of jam, you at once are able to make a number of changes to taste. These soufflees can be steamed as well as baked. The mould should be buttered, only half filled, and the same procedure adopted as given above, for rather less time than the baking. Next week, I propose to discourse on Chafing dish and Casserole Cookery.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

GUILDHALL RECEPTION INCIDENT.

Reference was again made on July 10 at the meeting of the Court of Common Council to the incident at the reception given at the Guildhall to M. Poincare, when Sir Samuel Evans was introduced by the Master of the Ceremonies as "the President of the Divorce Court," says the "Daily Telegraph."

At the last meeting of the Corporation Sir Robert Rogers referred to the incident as a piece of "bad taste," when so many ladies were present, and it was stated at the same meeting that the Master of the Ceremonies acted at the instance of Mr. F. Brinsley-Harper, a well-known legal member of the Corporation, who escorted Sir Samuel Evans to the dais.

Mr. Brinsley-Harper, who was not present at the last meeting of the Corporation, now asked, as a matter of privilege, to make a statement.

The Lord Mayor smilingly suggested that the question might be allowed to drop.

Mr. Brinsley-Harper: That might be very nice for the Court, but not nice for me.

A voice: Let sleeping dogs lie. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brinsley-Harper said it was due to the official concerned to say that it was no foult of his. He always understood that distinguished guests were invited in virtue of the office they occupied. The description of Sir Samuel Evans was the popular one for his office, and he (Mr. Brinsley-Harper) gave it in that form to the official. It was a description, moreover, which was approved by Sir Samuel himself and was certainly not uncomplimentary to him. No one was more surprised than he (the speaker) at the suggestion that he had acted improperly or indelicately, and he distinctly declined to believe that anybody—young or old—was offended by the description, as was alleged.

Sir Robert Rogers attempted to reply but the Lord Mayor said he could not allow the matter to be argued.

WOMEN SCIENTISTS.

COMING CONFERENCE IN BIRMINGHAM.

The British Association is holding its annual meeting at Birmingham this year, and the programme is a particularly interesting one. For the first time in the history of the Association a woman has been asked to preside over one of the sections, writes M. F. J. in the "Pall Mall Gazette". This, of course, is one of the greatest honours to be gained in the world of science, and the high distinction has been won by Miss Ethel Sargant, who is presiding over the Botany Section. She will, therefore, deliver the presidential address there and take the chair at all the meetings. Miss Sargant was one of the first lady scientists to be admitted to the Linnean Society when it opened its doors to women in 1905.

SUBJECTS BEING DEALT WITH.

Out of the twelve sections into which the transactions of the Association's meetings are divided, in all but three of them women are represented this year. They are doing nothing in mathematics and physics, chemistry, or engineering.

In the other sections, however, they are taking a very active part. In Economic Science and Statistics Mrs. F. Wood deals with the "Construction of Index Numbers to Show Changes in the Principal Articles of Food for the Working Classes." In Physiology, Miss E. M. Smith gives the results of a "Study of the Behaviour of Guinea Pigs"; Miss M. Smith contributes a paper on "Recovery from Fatigue," and collaborates with Mr. W. McDougall in another on "Memory and Habit"; while Miss A. L. Rogers is associated with Dr. J. L. McIntyre and Mr. W. McDougall on "Experiments with Binet's Mental Tests."

WOMEN AND EDUCATION.

Naturally, they are to the fore in Section L. (Educational Science). Miss M. J. Tuke is among those who are to take part in a discussion on "The Function of the Modern University in the State"; Miss S. S. Fairhurst and Miss I. Suddars will speak on the "Psychology of Reading and Spelling," and Mrs. Bryant on the subject of "Registration of Schools." The most interesting item in this programme is, perhaps, Dr. Jessie White's paper on the Montessori Method, which is down for September 17, the last day of the meeting. Mrs. Meredith reads here on the "Use of Suggestion in Discipline and Training" on the same day.

FUTURE PLANS.

Next year the British Association hopes to go to Australia for its annual meeting. The provisional arrangements are that visits shall be paid to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, four or five days being spent at each place. Papers will be read, receptions held, and excursions made to interesting points in each locality. The main party will leave London early in July, but an advance party will start during the last week in June, and spend a week in Western Australia. It is hoped also that a party may be arranged to visit New Zealand before returning.

HOME LIFE WITHOUT DOMESTIC WORRY.

CO-OPERATIVE METHOD A PROVED SUCCESS.

Melvin Hall, Golder's Green, which came into existence nearly a year ago, for the purpose of providing on co-operative principles "unfurnished residential rooms, with the general privilege of the Hall, for married people and bachelor students and workers who desire to be relieved of the worry and detail of house-keeping," has proved a great success, says a contemporary.

"At first they called me an idealist," said Mrs. Alice Melvin, the originator of the scheme, "but the success of Melvin Hall during its existence of eight months shows how widespread is the need for co-operation as far as housekeeping is concerned, and how great is the scope for an extension of the idea."

Before three months were over every one of the 65 rooms was occupied, and sufficient applications have since been received to fill the Hall several times over. Many applicants have taken shares in order to be first in the field when the scheme is extended.

This little community, beautifully housed in an establishment standing in 1½ acres of well-timbered grounds, has managed to get along in ideal fashion. All the privacy of home life is preserved, while domestic worries are banished.

"Even the library," said Mrs. Melvin, "is conducted on co-operative lines. Many members have contributed books, either as gifts or loans, whilst the payment of a nominal penny a week is sufficient to provide reviews, magazines, and daily papers."

An extension of the project is already under consideration, and the number of applications is index to a widespread desire to abandon housekeeping on conventional lines.

EXCITING RESCUES.

There were some exciting rescue scenes at a Dublin fire on the night of July 9, says the "Daily News."

The outbreak occurred in a fancy goods shop in Chapel-street, a woman and child being trapped in the burning house.

The child was saved by being dropped into a blanket from the second storey window, and the woman was rescued by a man, who climbed up a water spout and carried her along a ledge to the window of an adjoining house.

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